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SINGLE COPIES 9d.

Vol. CVII.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER



Iodized Throat Lozenges (MEGGESON)

A SALEABLE, SEASONABLE AND PROFITABLE LINE
NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

P.A.T.A. 1/3

Showcards, Showboxes,
and a Bonus of 1 dozen
with each gross.

CARRIAGE PAID.

9 - dozen.
108/- gross.



Established over
130 years.

MEGGESON & CO. LTD., BERMONDSEY, LONDON

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE CRYST.

Manufactured by

MAY & BAKER
LIMITED

BATTERSEA - LONDON, S.W.11

MAKES BETTER TABLETS

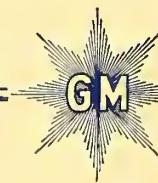


ASPIRGRAN

is
PURE ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID
(ASPIRIN) B.P.
in
GRANULAR FORM

SIMPLE TO USE - All that is necessary is to make a dry mix with whatever other ingredients you generally use, then feed straight into the machine

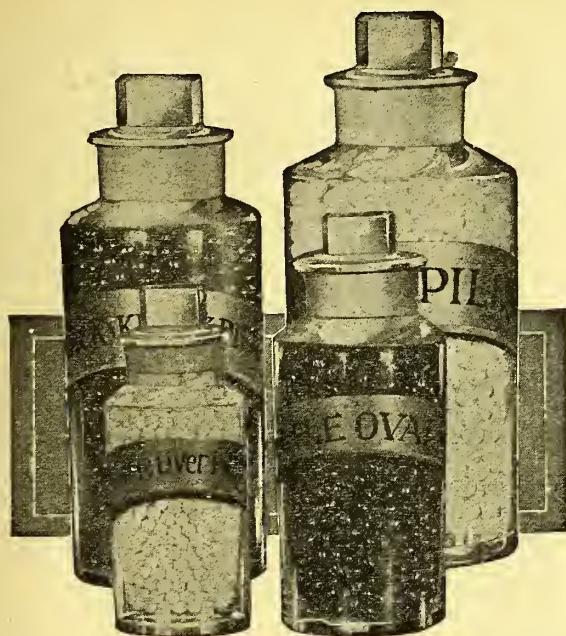
YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE
SAVING OF
TIME - SPACE - PLANT - LABOUR



MANUFACTURED BY
The
GRAESSER-MONSO
CHEMICAL WORKS
LIMITED
Ruabon N. Wales.

A
S
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G
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N

(REGISTERED)



Final Offer
OF
**FREE SHOP
ROUNDS**
WITH
BULK PILLS

SO great has been the rush to take advantage of our offer of FREE SHOP ROUNDS with BULK PILLS that our original purchase of these has been exhausted over and over again. We are definitely assured that no more consignments are available at prices which permit of our making this offer. We are reluctantly compelled, therefore, to close it on Thursday, 24th November (or before if stocks we are holding give out).

If you wish to secure these handsome containers, send in by return. An order for 100 gross pills, assorted in 10 gross lots, as specimen below, secures them.

10 gross 256 Pil. Aper. c. Calomel gr. 1/3rd	-	@	7½d.	...	6	3		
10 " 821 " Back and Kidney	-	-	@	7½d.	...	6	3	
10 " 822 " Blaud, B.P.	-	-	@	4½d.	...	3	9	
10 " 808 " Cathartic and Liver	-	-	@	9½d.	...	7	11	
10 " 24 " Coloc. Co. B.P.	-	-	@	9½d.	...	7	11	
10 " 30 " Coloc. et Hyoscy. B.P.	-	-	@	11½d.	...	9	7	
10 " 269 " Little Liver	-	-	@	5½d.	...	4	7	
10 " 104 " Rhei Co. B.P.	-	-	@	7½d.	...	6	3	
10 " 617 " Steel and Pennyroyal	-	-	@	5½d.	...	4	7	
10 " 96 " Wind and Indigestion	-	-	@	6½d.	...	5	5	
<hr/>						£3	2	6

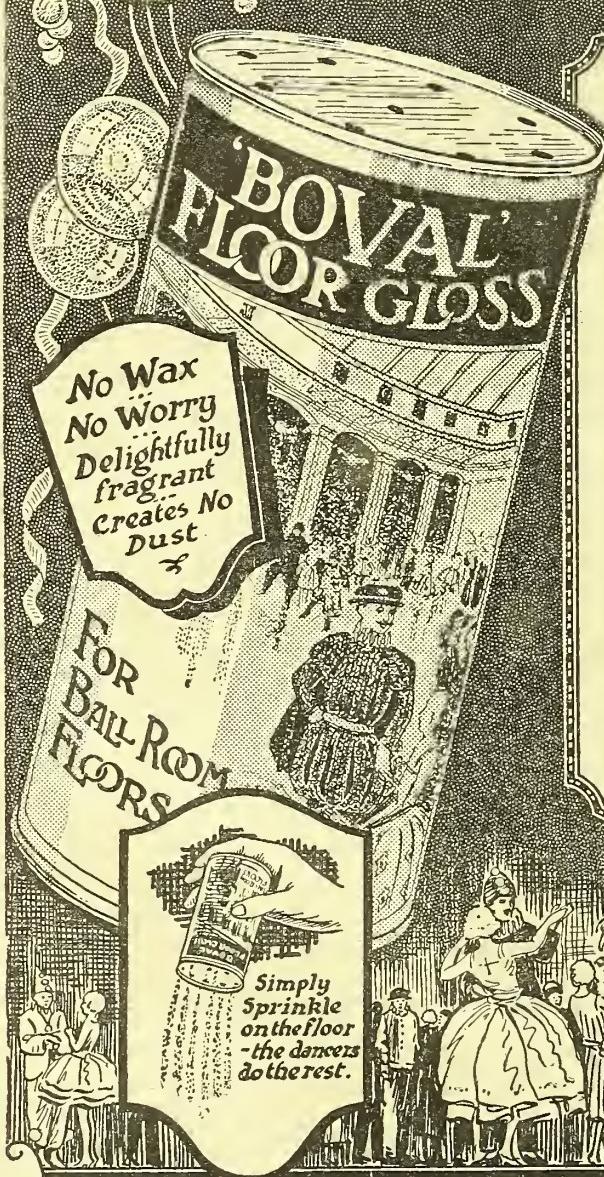
Carriage paid home in Great Britain.

The assortment may be varied, if desired, provided that a minimum of 100 gross pills are taken and not less than 10 gross of a variety.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists - - - **BRIGHTON**

For a **PERFECT** dance floor
you can confidently recommend—

'BOVAL' FLOOR GLOSS



Take full advantage
of the
DANCING SEASON
by displaying
'BOVAL'
FLOOR GLOSS

Packed in beautifully decorated sprinkler-
top containers.

1/6 P.A.T.A. - 12/- doz.
2/6 " - 20/- doz.

Bonus for 10 Days' Window Display

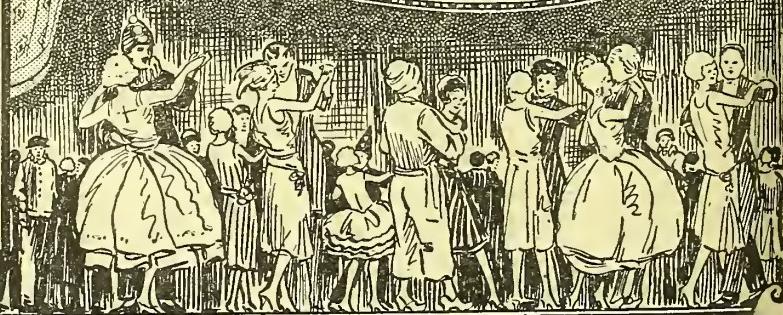
13 to the dozen on orders
to the net value of £5.

Carriage Paid. Free Package.

Attractive Showcard Supplied.

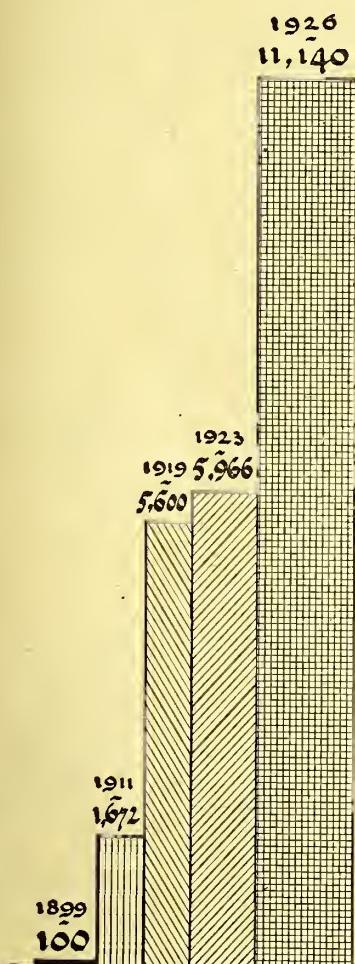
STOCKED BY LONDON HOUSES.

**JAMES WOOLLEY
SONS & Co., LTD.
MANCHESTER.**



Wonderful Advance in Razors and Shaving Accessories Advertising in “PUNCH”

Increase, 11,040%



THE remarkable growth in the value of the advertising of Razors and Shaving Accessories in “PUNCH” is shown in the accompanying chart.

The increase during the period shown amounts to no less than 11,040% and demonstrates the confidence of our Advertisers in the power of “PUNCH” to sell their goods. For upon reflection it is obvious that no Advertiser would continue to use a publication unless it was clearly to his advantage to do so—certainly not one would *increase* his expenditure in it. There can be one reason—and *only one* reason—for the remarkable increase in the size and number of the advertisements in “PUNCH”—it sells the goods.

A book is being prepared containing many examples of actual advertisements which have been increased from small paragraphs to whole pages. A copy of this book, together with chart showing notable increases in many other trades, will be sent on request.

Starting with a base of 100 for 1899, the comparative value of Razors and Shaving Accessories Advertising in “PUNCH” for subsequent years is shown, reaching in 1926 the remarkable figure of 11,140.

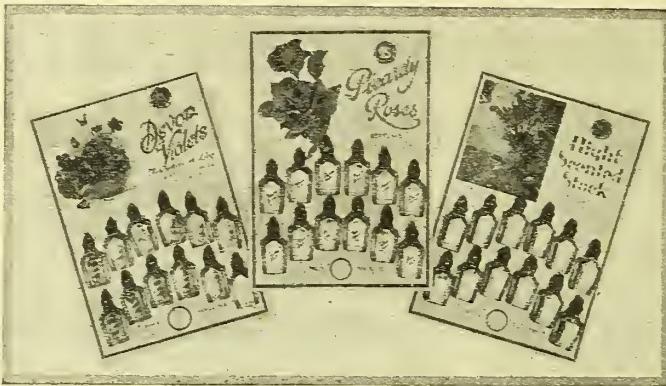
MARION JEAN LYON
Advertisement Manager, “PUNCH”
80, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Take advantage of the demand for these quick-selling lines for XMAS

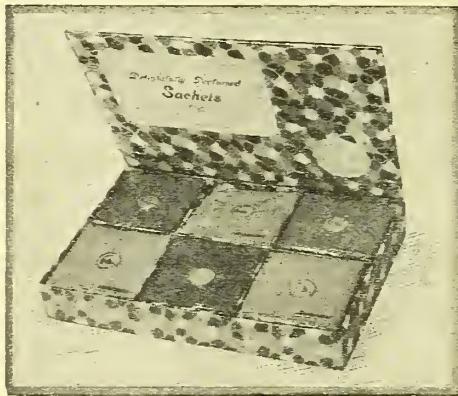
**DEVON VIOLETS
NIGHT SCENTED
STOCK
PICARDY ROSES**

We offer the above daintily presented Perfumes, carded or boxed, in 1 dozs., at 4/- per doz.

DISPLAY A CARD and you will be surprised how quickly you will be ordering more.
(The above 3 odours only.)



4/-
per
card
or
box
of
1 doz.



A Christmas Novelty **A NEW IDEA IN SACHETS**

The bright coloured soft felt pads, in cellophane envelopes with gilt seals, immediately attract attention. They sell on sight. Assorted in 6 floral odours. FRAGRANT and LASTING. In jazz coloured counter display box of 3 dozen,

3/- per doz.

(Not less than box quantities supplied.)

Old World **LAVENDER WATER**

In Green Globes.

1 oz., 2 oz. and 4 oz.,
at keen prices.

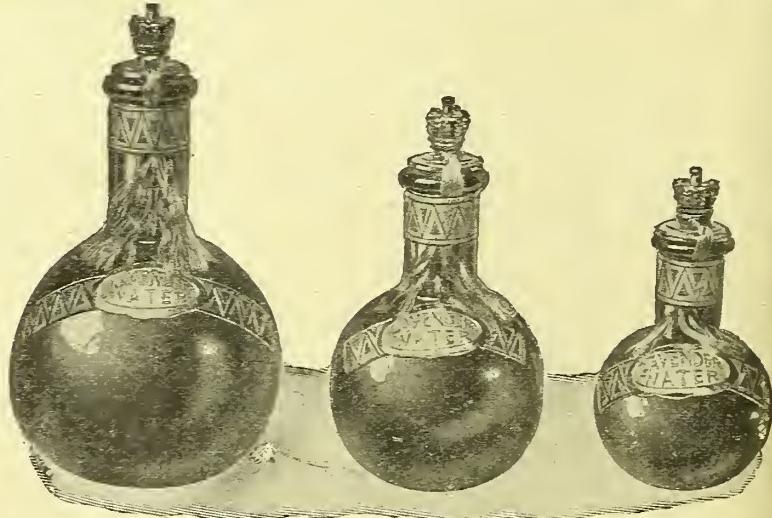
Also Lavender Water and
Eau-de-Cologne in watch
shape bottles.

TO RETAIL AT

1/-

In attractive Boxes, with
Showcards.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS.



**A. de St. DALMAS & CO., Ltd.
LEICESTER**

And at 108-109 Middle Abbey St., DUBLIN

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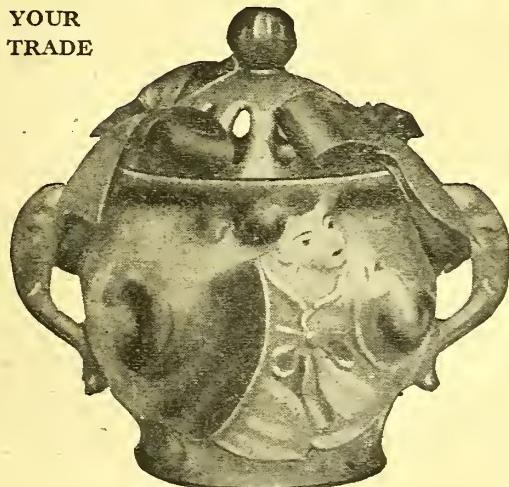
POT POURRI JARS

IDEAL FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS TRADE



30/- per dozen.

Elegant Jars with pierced tops, filled and boxed. May be had in six colours.



18/- per dozen.

A popular shape jar, filled, ribboned and boxed.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3

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SPECIAL OFFER**LOGAN'S LINIMENT***Supplied to all 1st and 2nd League Football Clubs.*

Copies of testimonials sent on application.

Look to your stocks of this effective and time-tested remedy for all aches and pains.

This is the time to display it, and no article can be better displayed on your counter or in your window. It is a first-class pharmaceutical preparation—attractively labelled and cartoned—and you will find it brings repeat business. A line you can recommend with confidence.

**Retails 1/3 and 3/- Wholesale 11/- and 27/- doz.
(IN GROSS LOTS, 1 dozen bonus.)**SPECIAL DISPLAY STAND AND ADVERTISING MATTER
GLADLY SENT ON RECEIPT OF TRADE P.C.

SOLE AGENTS:

John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists 1921), Ltd.
Duke St., Liverpool

Telephones : Royal 1434 (5 lines).

Telegrams : "Drugs, Liverpool."

EVERY PHARMACIST

who sells Moorland Heart Shape is assured of a regular and handsome weekly profit

The daily increase in sales
definitely proves their super-
riority over every other kind

ORDER NOW

and while you make money build up the goodwill of your business

No Sanitape packing is available

One Gross 51/-
One Dozen 4/6
Retail 7½d.



Address—W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD RAWDON Nr. LEEDS



Dainty Women Prefer WHITAKER PRODUCTS

ALL WHITAKER PRODUCTS are so simple to use and, above all, so reliable that they instantly become first favourites with every woman who once uses them.

From the Chemist's view point this is most important. For it must be remembered that LUTON STRAW HAT DYES and AURORAL COLD WATER DYES are distinctly advertised to the Public as obtainable from Chemists.

There is always a good steady demand for these

attractive and quick selling lines, and the business is entirely in the hands of the Chemist who will take advantage of our Press Advertising — Showcards and Literature which we gladly send free.

If you are not yet a 'Whitaker Chemist' send us a trial order for 'Luton' and 'Auroral' Dyes. There is an important Autumn demand for 'Auroral' Cold Water Dyes and the many and varied uses for LUTON STRAW HAT DYES — make them equally an all the year round product.

AURORAL COUNTER CABINET FREE!

On Request with orders for 1 gross Assorted 'Auroral' Cold Water Dyes—the Trade Price for which is £2 8 0 and less 5% Discount if prompt cash payment is made. The Retail value of these Dyes is £3 12 0, so that the transaction shows more than 33½% net profit, or more than 50% on the turnover. Only one Cabinet (which is of a lasting and permanent nature) can be supplied to each customer. The dimensions of the Cabinet are—height of front 15½ ins., width of front 11½ ins., breadth at top 5½ ins., breadth at bottom 10 ins. Send us your order To-night, and the Cabinet with your stock of 'Auroral' Dyes will be sent immediately.

A Swansea chemist writes:—"Very pleased with Cabinet. The firm that puts up its dyes in such a manner that it makes for quick serving deserves the business."

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO. *Dye Specialists for Chemists, KENDAL

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal." (Established 1878.) Telephone: 214.

London Office and Showrooms: 16-18 Beak St., Regent St., W.1 Telephone: Regent 3825.

'LUTON'

STRAW HAT DYES.

The outcome of 50 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes, and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

AURORAL

Just the thing for
Dance Frocks
and
Dainty Lingerie.
COLD WATER DYES

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.

'LUTON'

HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

VELT

The New Cleaner.

A cleansing preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc. from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins, of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz. and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

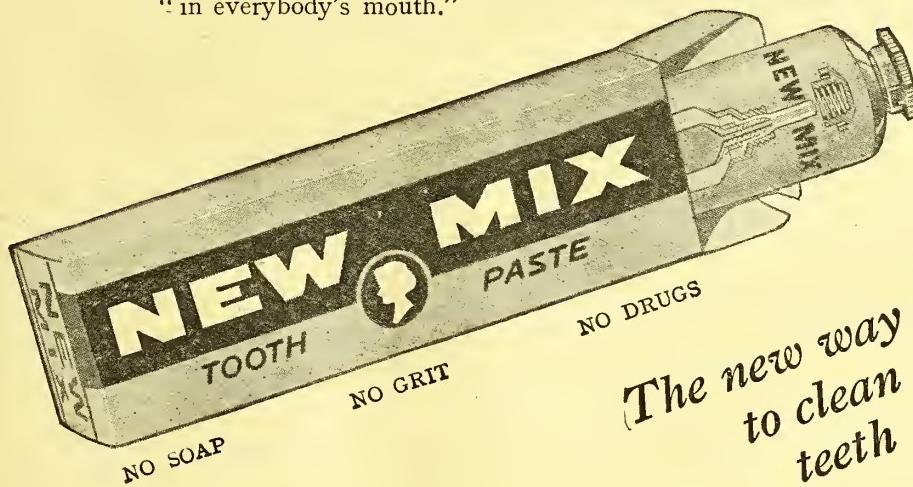
AT LAST— A Genuine British Tooth Paste

British chemists are tired of selling Foreign Tooth Pastes—but they have had practically no choice in the matter.

Now they can follow their own inclinations and sell not only a tooth paste made entirely in England (at the NEW MIX Factory in London) but also a better tooth paste, a tooth paste made on an entirely new principle which cleans teeth whiter and keeps them healthier.

The enthusiasm which the public are showing for NEW MIX has startled even the makers—they have been inundated with orders almost before they properly began to put NEW MIX on the market.

When the big advertising campaign starts in earnest—heaven knows what will happen, the rush will be enormous. Get in now, while you have the chance. Order your consignment to-day. We can assure you "NEW MIX," in word and fact, will soon be "in everybody's mouth."



GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

Southalls'



"Celtex"
(REGD.)

(REGD.)

CELLULOSE TOWELS

		Retail	Trade
"CELTEX" Size 1, in packets (REGD.)	-	1/2 dozen	10/4 gross
,, 2, ,,	-	1/6 ,,	13/2 ,,
,, 3, in cartons	-	2/- ,,	17/7 ,,

They are the best in quality.

They are the cheapest.

Each packet has two safety pins.

They are made by Southalls, in England.

"CELTEX" is not intended to replace the well-known and popular SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS, which last longer, but are introduced so that ladies who prefer Cellulose Towels, or would like to try them, may get their requirements from SOUTHALLS, who will always make any Sanitary goods the Public wants.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF "CELTEX."

Strip the Gauze of the Cellulose Pad and drop it in water. It will sink at once. The Cellulose Pad will quickly disperse in water; or "CELTEX" Towels may be burnt.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY

Limited **BIRMINGHAM**

Maw's Page



Points in favour of the "Parex" H.W. Bottle.

<i>For the pharmacist.</i>	<i>For his customer.</i>
Its quality guarantees satisfaction and increased goodwill.	It has reinforced seams.
Its numerous selling points ensure steady sales.	It has no loose washer to get mislaid.
Its unique presentation and advertising material solve all display problems.	It has an improved captive stopper.
It yields a good percentage of profit on cost.	It has a tab and eyelet for hanging.
It is sold to pharmacists only.	It is British-made and each bottle carries Maw's definite printed guarantee.

Order "Parex" hot water bottles and show them prominently in your pharmacy.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



WRITE SILVERLOCKS, THEY HAVE IT

HERE'S a list of really useful sundries, some of which you need about now. Look through your stocks and order fresh supplies before your present ones are entirely depleted. Remember, you can depend upon Suttley and Silverlock's goods for quality and serviceability. Drop us a line whenever you need sundries that are doubly useful because made by a firm with vast experience of your special needs.

SILVERLOCK'S SHOP ROUND LABELS.

Revised Edition.
Black on Yellow paper for Stock Bottles,
Drawers, etc.

SELECTED SET.

In Books containing—
296 Medium Size Labels.
40 Blanks.
222 Small " Labels.
42 Blanks.
Price 10/- per set. " Post Free.
Single Labels also supplied to order.
Large size @ 3/6 per dozen.
Medium " @ 3/- "
Small " @ 3/- "

STOCK CARTONS.

4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz. sizes.
We hold a large stock of Cartons in standard wordings for Seasonable Remedies, etc. Send for samples and prices.

Chemists' Printers

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES HELPS

Leaflets, Showards, Window Bills, etc.
Designed to increase your Sales of Photographic Sundries.

We hold a large and varied stock.
Write for samples and prices.

OPTICAL SALES HELPS.

Showards, Folders and Blotters forceful in design and well printed. Prices considerably reduced. Write for full range of samples.



STOCK BOTTLE LABELS

for Shop Rounds, etc. In Black Letters, Red and Black Border on Gilt Paper, Varnished.
Small Size, curved shape, at 8/- doz.
Medium " " " 8/6 "
Large " " " 8/6 "
Any Names Supplied. "Write for samples."

DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, SUTTLOCK REGISTER.

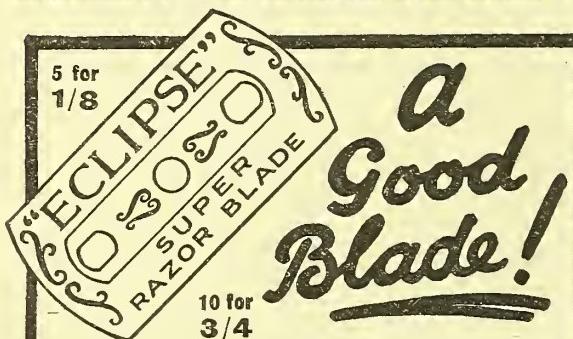
Strongly bound in green rexine. Divided into sections for Sales and Purchases.
Meets all the requirements of the Act.
Send for one NOW. 7/6 post free.

SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOKS

In conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

No.	In three sizes.	Price
1.	Containing 320 entries	4/6
2.	576 "	5/6
3.	1,024 "	6/6

Blackfriars
London, S.E.1



We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

"ECLIPSE" (Gillette Type) SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box 100 Blades at £1 2 3 per box

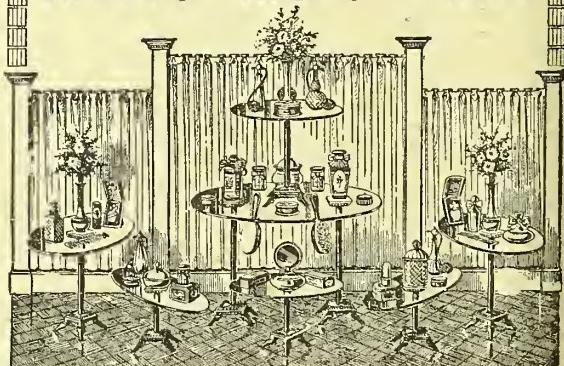
5 Boxes " at £1 1 8 "

10 " " at £1 0 10 "

Terms: Monthly, less 2½%. Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) Ltd.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers,
NAPIER STREET - SHEFFIELD.

Effect more Sales



The 'Ellesmere' Display Set 32/-

No. C.D.F. 2329 comprising

8 Beautifully finished Copper Oxydised Pedestals,
2 12-in. high, 3 9-in., 3 6-in. 7 Plate Glass Ovals,
1 18-in. by 12-in., 3 12-in. by 9-in., 3 11-in. by 5-in.

32/- Complete.

Price quoted does not include Vases or Flowers.
Our new 160-page Catalogue No. C.D. 970 illustrating every conceivable idea in Stands for Window Dressing, Stationery, etc., etc. will be sent free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED

558/576 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
City Showrooms - - 65 FORE STREET, E.C.2

The
**CHRISTMAS
DEMAND**
will be
SENSATIONAL

This now familiar ROLLS RAZOR border design will be seen everywhere during the next few weeks—larger and larger, more and more frequently as Christmas approaches.

Within it will be striking illustrations and powerfully persuasive arguments designed to sell the ROLLS RAZOR as The Christmas Gift for men.

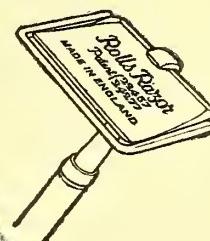
There is nothing more suitable to give a man than a ROLLS RAZOR. The product is right, the appeal is right and the publicity will be right. The result will be an enormous demand, increasing every day as Christmas draws nearer. Stock up in anticipation—every ROLLS RAZOR you sell means a substantial profit and we mean to ensure that the number you and every ROLLS stockist sells will be sensational!

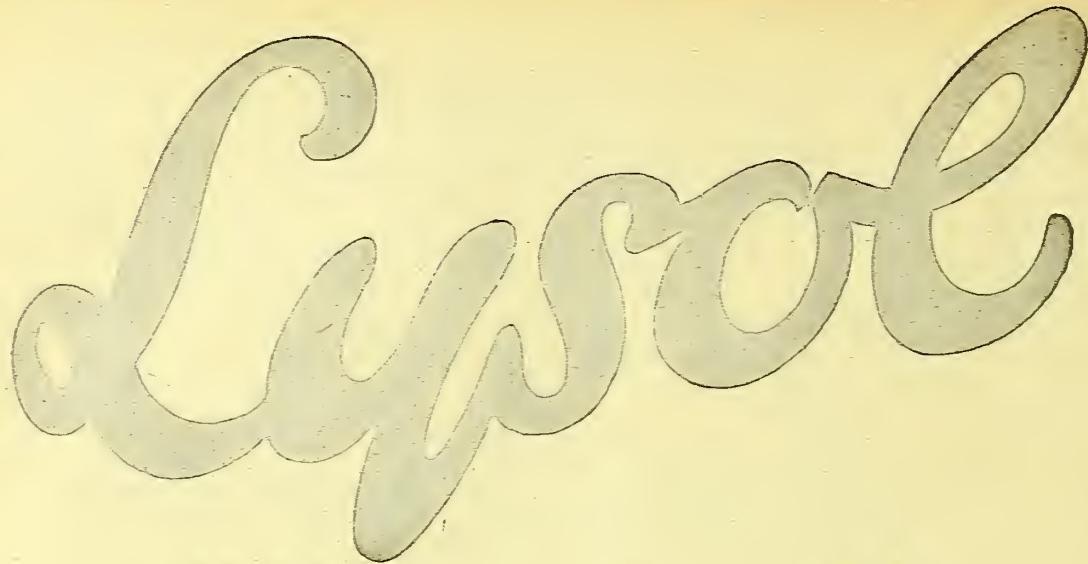
ROLLS RAZOR

The ONE-blade safety

ROLLS RAZOR 1927, LTD.,
CRICKLEWOOD BROAD-
WAY, LONDON. N.W.2.

Retailing
at - 35/-



**MARSHALL'S LYSOL**

The genuine and original Lysol
is now

MARSHOLREGD
TRADE
MARK

The only change is in the name and label. There is no change in product, in quality. Marshol disinfectant is made to the original Lysol formula of Schulke & Mayr, Hamburg, one of our associated companies, and retains the high qualities which have made it the standard germicide of the world. But sales cannot fail to increase—

for Marshol will be supported by an advertising campaign more powerful than any ever devoted to a branded Lysol.

Full particulars will be found in the broadside sent to you.

Clear your present stocks now and be ready for the greater sales, greater profits this campaign will bring you.

LYSOL LIMITED
Raynes Park, S.W. 20

*Have you thought
about it in this way?*

Pure Liquorice Juice

is a Pharmaceutical article, but it is also the finest and most wholesome and amongst the most toothsome medicinal sweetmeats? Its possibilities have not been exploited to the full.

'Ayrton' Liquorice Juice

is the pure concentrated extract of mature Liquorice Root shipped direct to us at

Liverpool. Good to look at, delightfully smooth to the palate, quickly soluble, altogether enticing. Offered in 1 oz. or 2 oz. sticks.

IN ORIGINAL CASES (1 cwt.)

containing 28 cartons of 4 lbs. each, sticks snugly packed in bay leaves.

1 oz. Sticks Per lb. 1/4 2 oz. Sticks Per lb. 1/3

SMALLER QUANTITIES—

	56 lbs.	28 lbs.	16 lbs.
1 oz. Sticks Per lb.	1/4½	1/5	1/5½
2 oz. , ,	1/3½	1/4	1/4½

DISPLAY JAR FREE with every first order for 56 lbs. or more. Height 14½ inches, base 5¾ inches, beautifully lettered in "Shop-round" style in yellow and black. A distinctive yet characteristic addition to your counter or shelf.



AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
LIVERPOOL



*"Every process, from kill to finished product,
controlled in the Armour Laboratories."*

30 years'
EXPERIENCE
IN
MANUFACTURE
AND
RESEARCH
MAKE



SUPREME

CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT
of fresh selected
LIVER
each 1 oz. representing 8 ozs.
of the fresh substance.

DESICCATED
LIVER TABLETS

2 and 5 grs.

**LIVER SOLUTION
AMPOULES**

10% Sol. Unpreserved. Isotonic.

WILL BE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES for GLANDULAR
and ANIMAL PREPARATIONS or THEIR COMPOUNDS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
LIMITED



Queen's House, Kingsway, LONDON, W.C.2.





Quality is reflected in every aspect of Emulsion Antiseptic Throat Pastilles (*Kerfoot*)

THE EFFICACY of these Pastilles is proved by the growing demand after many years of public trial.

THE FORMULA includes no narcotics but consists of Menthol, Oil of Eucalyptus, Terebene, Norwegian Pine Oil, Licorice and Gum Arabic.

THE COATING is one which was invented by us many years ago. It is always pleasant to taste and smell.

THE FINISH is hard and glossy and literally reflects the high quality of the Pastilles themselves.

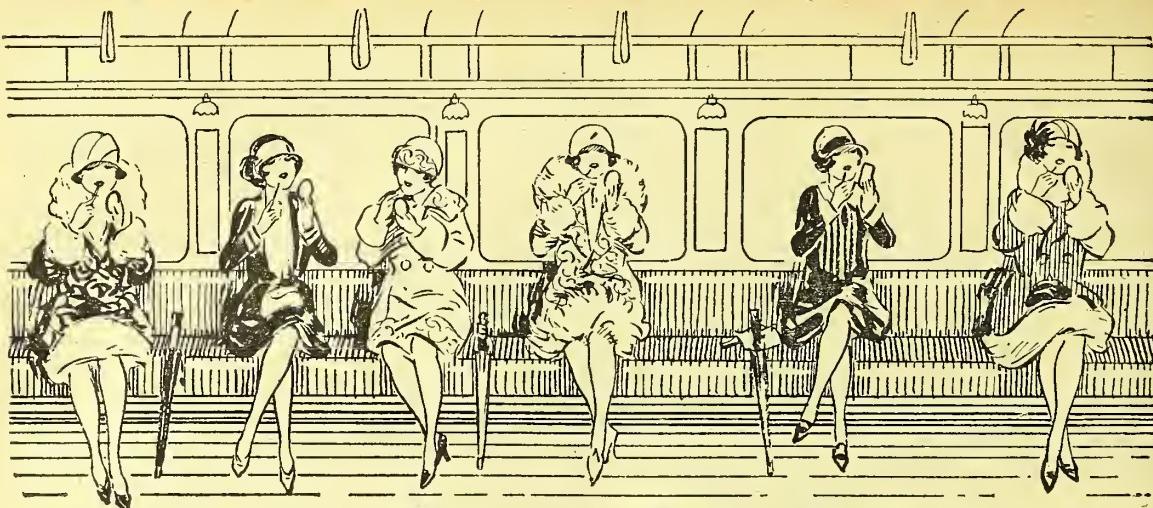
THE SELLING AIDS include large panel showcards, envelopes and cartons bearing Chemists' name, display stand and outers for "marble" tins, and an exceptionally striking window display. Illustrations, prices and other particulars on request.

To EXPORT BUYERS:— All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD.
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/150

COPYRIGHT



How much do they spend on toilet necessities ?

—probably a small fortune according to the standards of other days, but the dictates of fashion must be obeyed.

The "NEWS OF THE WORLD" is read by millions of women every Sunday, and if you make anything that they need for their toilet the "NEWS OF THE WORLD" will build up the demand for you.

The "NEWS OF THE WORLD" covers the whole country. Its sale is nearly 4,000,000 copies every week, and you can reach its readers for as little as 3d. for every thousand copies sold.

There is no quicker or cheaper way of turning over your stocks in the retailer's shops than by creating a direct demand for your goods among the buying public.

Women's wider sphere of activity and modern convention insist that she must always look her best at all times, thus the greater demand for toilet preparations. Let the "NEWS OF THE WORLD" help you to get your full share.

THIS IS A SOUND SALES IDEA. THINK IT OVER CAREFULLY AND THEN TALK OVER YOUR PARTICULAR PROPOSITION WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER OF THE—

NEWS OF THE WORLD

30 BOUVERIE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.



DRIVING HOME THAT FAMOUS PHRASE "Put them on Roboleine"



Week after week, year after year, we have been advising the mother in this manner. And because 'Roboleine' is a GOOD product and justifies our immense faith in it, the sales increase as surely as night follows day.

Co-operate with us and

SELL MORE

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

Write for Clinical Sample and Literature free on request.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.

O. & S.



ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS LTD.

WILLIAM C. SLATER, Managing Director.

4 CARLISLE AVENUE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Royal 0290.

Essynthet—Ald—London

A few of our latest Creations :—

AMBREINE A sweet Oriental perfume with a delightfully delicate floral nuance.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY True to Nature; even in its last traces on evaporation.

VICTORIA VIOLET A very successful composition; a necessity to the creative perfumer.

PARMA VIOLET A standard Violet; indispensable in the absence of the natural flower oil.

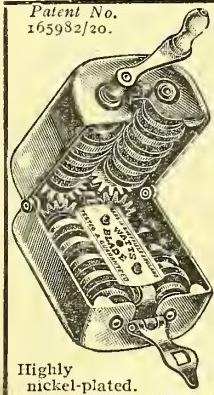
WALLFLOWER A beautiful reproduction of the Old English Wallflower.

ROSE An excellent substitute for Bulgarian Otto.

JASMIN A composition giving the pungency as well as the ever-popular florality of Jasmin flowers.

Q Of the highest possible concentration, and hence very economical in use; perfectly soluble; do not discolour. Suitable for handkerchiefs, perfumes, face powders, vanishing creams, brilliantines, toilet waters, bath salts, soaps. Samples cheerfully sent by return of post.

Patent No.
165982/20.



A REMARKABLE BRITISH INVENTION

THE

“SPIRO”

SAFETY RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER

Every user of the “Watts” Safety Razor Blades is a potential purchaser.

STRONG AND SIMPLE

No troublesome fixing. Drop blade on two pegs, close box, turn handle and get a super-keen blade in a moment.

Retails at 21/- each.

Suitable for any Gillette Type or Watts Auto Strop Type Blades.

Allowing 50% profit on cost for the dealer.

Sole Manufacturer;

JOHN WATTS, Lambert Works, SHEFFIELD.

London Office & Showroom:

18 Soho Square, W.1. Phone: Gerard 1306

Highly nickel-plated.

ESSENCES

FRUIT AND ARTIFICIAL

Inquiries are specially invited for the following:—

VANILLA from Selected Beans.

VANILLA from Vanillin.

PEPPERMINT—B.P. Oil.

PINEAPPLE—Artificial.

RASPBERRY—Fruit and Artificial

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Humberstone Gate - - LEICESTER

“DUTEC” Tooth Brushes

MADE IN ENGLAND. GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



VARIOUS PATTERNS. SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

Manufactured by

J. DUPONT & CO., 18 Fore St., London, E.C.2

PLAIMAR

(Regd.)

SANDALWOOD OIL B.P.C.

DISTILLED BY

PLAIMAR,
LTD.,
PERTH,
W.A.



TO
PROTECT
YOURSELF AND US
—LOOK FOR
THE PLAIMAR SEAL
ON EVERY
TIN.

Pronounced therapeutically equal to Oil of Santalum Album and physiologically superior

LIMITS OF ANALYSIS:

Sp. Gr. @ 15.5°	0.968 to 0.975
Opt. Rotation AD	-5° to -16°
Alcohol as Santalol	92% to 96%
Solubility in 70% Alcohol .. 1 in 3 to 1 in 6 Vols.	

EUROPEAN AGENTS:

MAXWELL, PLAISTOWE & Co., LTD.
8 OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Central 5859. Telegrams: "Azucena, London."

Paris Address: ETABLISSEMENTS PLAISTOWE, 11 bis, Rue Volney.

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils — Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Absinth	Laurel
Almond, bitter,	Lavender
Angelica [S.A.P.]	Lemon
Basil	Mace
Bay	Melissa
Bergamot	Neroli big and Syn.
Bois de Rose femelle	Orange
Cajuput	Otto de Rose
Caraway	Patchouli
Cinnamon	Peppermint
Cloves	Rosemary
Copaiba	Rue
Costus	Sandalwood
Cubeb	Spike Lavender
Fennel	Tansy
Geranium	Tarragon
Honey	Thyme
Hyssop	Vetivert

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIERFILS, Ltd., 4 Denman St., London Bdg., S.E.1
Tel. Add: "LAUTIERT, PHONE, LONDON." Telephone: Hor 2819.

ALLWOODS' CARNATION PERFUME AND TOILET REQUISITES



Of
Superlative
Quality

Daintily
Packed

Liberal
Discount

Good show matter.
Steady advertising.
Carriage paid.

Produced and
marketed by
the World's
leading growers
of Carnations.

Write for Trade Prices and full information to:—

Allwood Bros The Leading
Carnation Raisers
and Specialists
in the World.

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

TOOGOOD'S TOILET CREAMS



Packed in coloured Glass Jars.
Fitted Polished Aluminium Caps.

No. 4557. LEMON CLEANSING CREAM IN YELLOW JARS.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	7/- doz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	9/6 ,,

No. 4606. VANISHING CREAM IN PEACOCK BLUE JARS.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	7/- doz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	9/6 ,,

No. 4607. MASSAGE CREAM IN PALE BLUE JARS.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	8/- doz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	11/6 ,,

No. 4608. CLEANSING CREAM IN EMERALD GREEN JARS.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	7/- doz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	9/6 ,,

No. 4609. SKIN FOOD IN MARONE JARS.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	8/- doz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	11/6 ,,

Packed in Show Boxes of $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

Customer's name, etc., printed on Labels free for orders of 3 dozen of any one cream assorted sizes.

Manufactured only by

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LIMITED
77 SOUTHWARK STREET - - - LONDON, S.E.1.

OUR LATEST CREATION
Ashes of Roses
 TOILET SOAP



THE new "Ashes of Roses" Toilet Soap has captured both the Trade and the Public by reason of its superlative quality, exquisite perfume and attractive packing. Its success has been instantaneous and widespread.

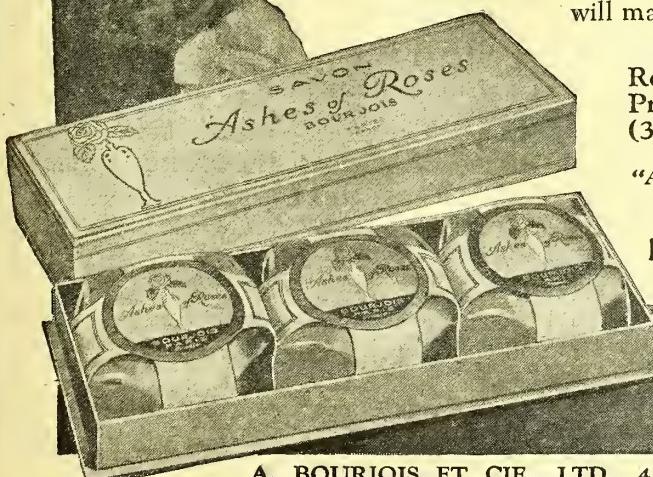
This luxurious super-fatted Toilet Soap in its beautiful box of 3 tablets will be one of the most popular presents of the season.

Send your order now. The demand is already taxing our resources—our National Advertising will make the demand still greater.

In ordering please quote
Ref. No. 2670—the Trade
Price is 24/- per doz. boxes
(36 tablets).

Also in
"Ashes of Violets" (Ref. No. 2671).

P.A.T.A. **1½** per tablet



Bourjois
PARIS

The Five Good Points in Selling

DAWSON'S DENTIFRICE
IN ALUMINIUM TINS

POINT 1 Superior quality which satisfies your customers.

POINT 2 Attractively packed

POINT 3 Considerably cheaper than any other on the market.

POINT 4 Great economy in use.

POINT 5 — The PRINCIPLE POINT
your profit is 50-50

DAWSON'S DENTIFRICE costs you 3/- pr. doz. and sells at 6/- per tin. Larger Size 4/- per doz. & sells at 9/- per tin

ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS **LIBERAL BONUS FOR SUPPLIED WINDOW DISPLAY**

Terms:- Carriage & Package Free Monthly Account. Special Quotations for Wholesalers, Shippers & Large Buyers Order from your usual Wholesaler or direct from

FREER'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
6-7, NORTON FOLGATE BISHOPSGATE.
BRITISH MADE Phone Bishopsgate. 2209. LONDON

PINE-Olive

The most refreshing Soap

Specially recommended for
TENDER SKINS
SHAMPOO & SHAVING
Softens and Preserves
the Skin and Hair.

80 % fatty acid

Retail Price - 6d. per tablet.
Trade terms - 54/- per gross.
In boxes of 12 or 3 tablets.

Obtainable from
R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.,
29-33 BERNERS STREET - LONDON, W.1
Or from the Proprietors:
THE NATIONAL TRADING CORPN., LTD.,
30 Duke Street, Piccadilly - London, S.W.1

The Season of Goodwill and Profitable Trade!

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade this Christmas time by laying in good stocks of the "MASON PEARSON." As a gift it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.

We have some pleasing and very attractive Showcards for Window Display. A post-card from you will bring a supply by return without cost to yourself.

*For this Window
Display Matter write to us
direct.*



The Original — and still the best—pneumatic rubber cushion Hairbrush.

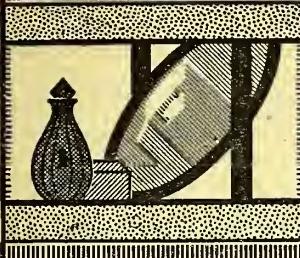
"Pocket"	"Shingle"	"Universal"	"Junior"
3/6	4/9	5/9	7/6
"Popular"	"Standard"	"Extra"	
10/6	15/-	18/6	

Can be supplied through your usual Wholesaler.

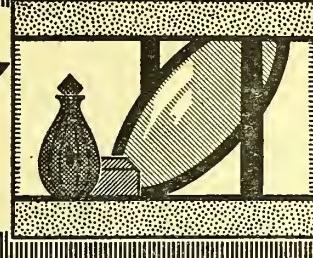
MASON PEARSON HAIR BRUSH

All subject to Generous Trade Discounts.

MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.1.



CHERAMY
PARIS



“JOLI SOIR”

The Success of the Season
by **CHERAMY** of Paris

Are *you* making the generous profits on this line which should be coming your way? Our Advertising Campaign in the “Daily Mail” is arousing enthusiasm for this captivating perfume and a window or counter display would mean quick sales. Write to-day for our Supplementary Price List.

HOUBIGANT PERFUMES

make admirable Christmas Gifts. The Advertising running in the high-class weeklies is assisting you, and your best class customers cannot fail to be interested in the possibilities of HOUBIGANT Perfumes as friendly offerings at this season.

Have you placed your order? If not write for our Price List.

Special Lines :

Large flat Compact at 4/3.

“QUELQUES FLEURS” Coffret containing half-size Quelques Fleurs Perfume and new Compact at 16/-

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD.,
Larden Road,
London, W.3.



HOUBIGANT
PARIS
Maker of perfumes since 1775



MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

Anzora is more popular than ever amongst men who take a pride in their appearance because of its unfailing mastery of the hair. The demand is based on QUALITY of GOODS and EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING. If you are not stocking you're losing money. Order a supply at once and reap your share of the profits.

ANZORA

Masters the Hair!

ORDER A SUPPLY FROM
YOUR WHOLESALER TO-DAY

TRADE TERMS :

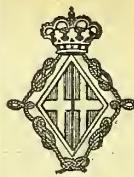
12/- doz.,
retail at 18/- doz.;

20/- doz.,
retail at 30/-

A SUPPLY OF
ATTRACTIVE
SHOWCARDS
and cutouts sent
POST FREE.



If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6



PURVEYORS BY
APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER
AND
THE LATE
QUEEN MARGHERITE
DI SAVONIA.



THE RENOWNED
Giviemme
Productions
PERFUMES, FACE POWDERS
and Toilet Preparations

MADE BY ITALY'S pre-eminent perfume distiller. The House of "GIVIEMME" has deservedly won fame for the excellence of their products in all the large European centres. Patronised by Royalty, Nobility, and all leaders of Society, these hitherto expensive productions are now offered at prices that are well within the reach of those of moderate means.

The attractive make-up of the "GIVIEMME" Products leaves nothing to be desired, and in view of the proposed extensive Advertising in high-class Ladies' and other periodicals No Wholesale House or High-Class Store should be without a good range of "GIVIEMME" Preparations.

Profit margins are liberal, and the prestige which the name "GIVIEMME" always carries will enhance both your sales and reputation.

If our Agents have not already called upon you ASK US TO SEND YOU SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Giviemme

Sole Manufacturers :

JOSEPH VISCONTI di MODRONE & C., S.A.

British Agents :

G.H. WILLOUGHBY & CO., 59 Portland St., Manchester
(Phone: CITY 4809.)



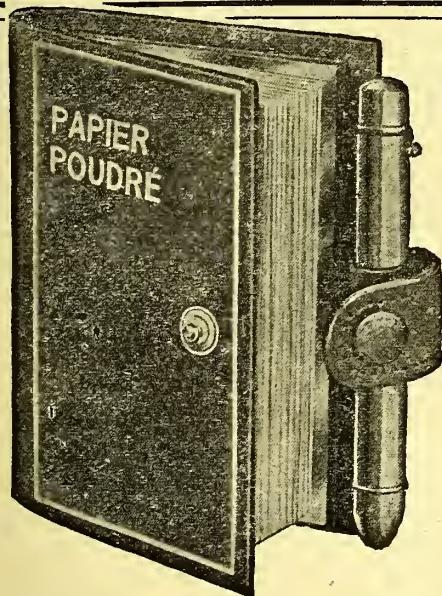
Léry's

Perfumery and
Toilet
Preparations

The Trade will be interested to note that a full range of these high class goods can be obtained from

FAUDELS Limited
36-40 NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.1

who have been appointed Sole Agents, and who will be pleased to answer enquiries.



SOMETHING NEW FOR XMAS

A DAINTY VANITY CASE

Containing a full-size book of Papier Poudré, a large lipstick in gilt container, and a bevelled mirror.

This is a new, high-class and attractive line. The cases are morocco and are supplied in four art colours : Rose Red, French Blue, Mauve and Green.

Retail 3/- each.

Wholesale 24/- per doz.

The demand for these Vanity Cases has been exceptionally large, so order early to ensure delivery in good time for the December trade.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

PAPIER POUDRÉ LIMITED
46 BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTE—Don't forget to keep up your stock of our regular Papier Poudré to link up with our current advertising.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.



THE ORIGINAL
 :: :: AND :: ::
 STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
 CREAM
WITHOUT GREASE
 FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

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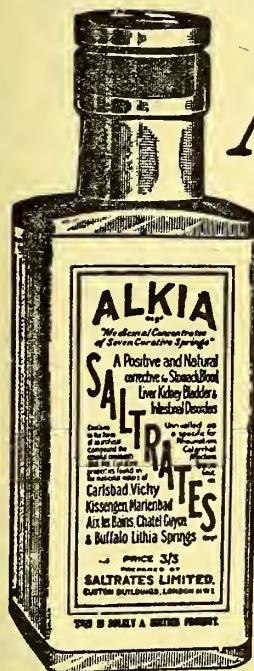
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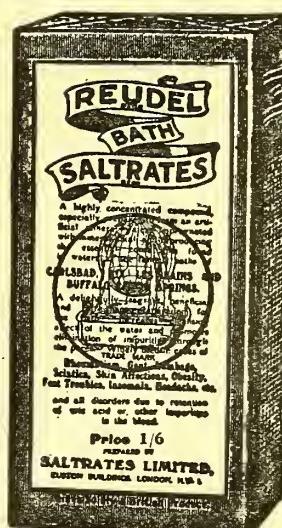
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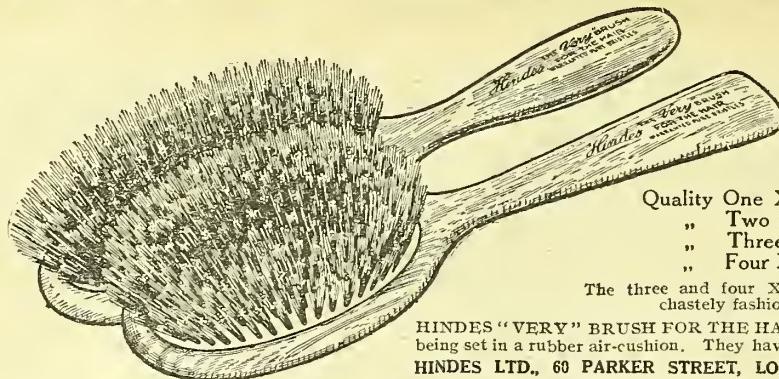
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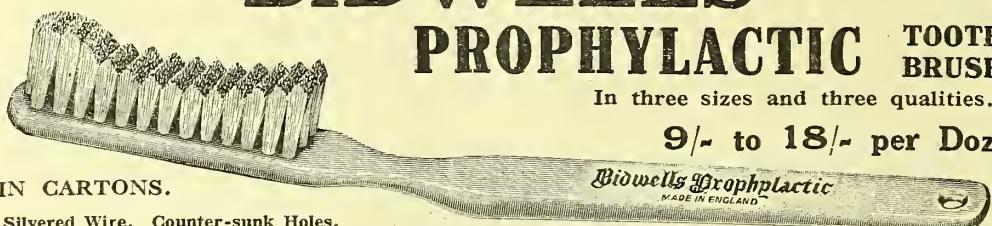
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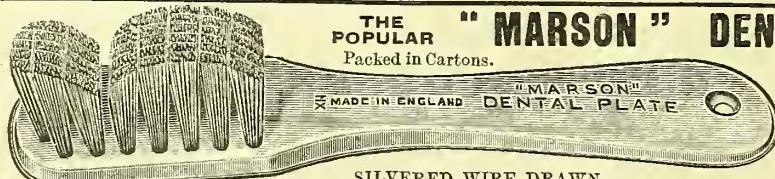


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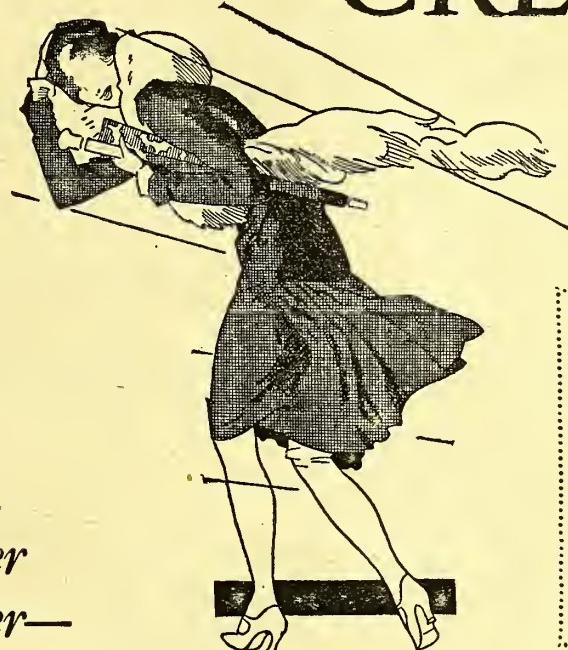
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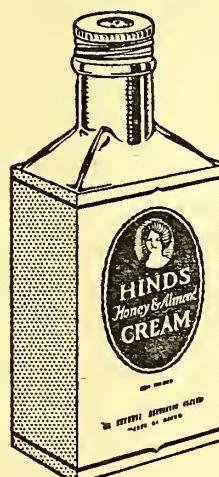
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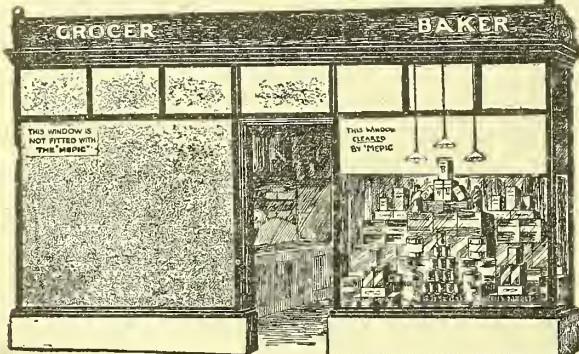
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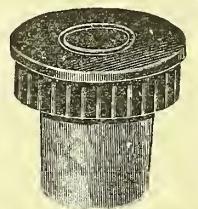
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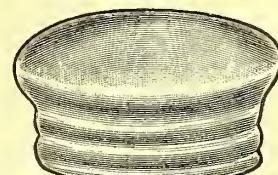
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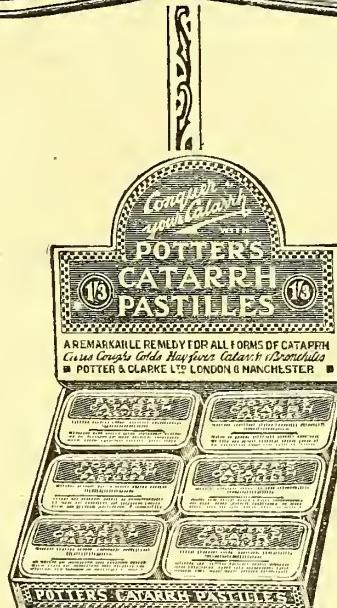


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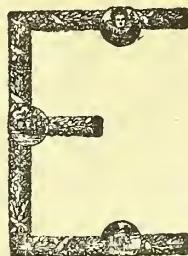


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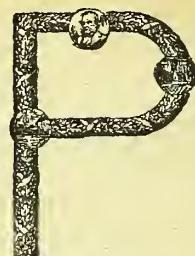
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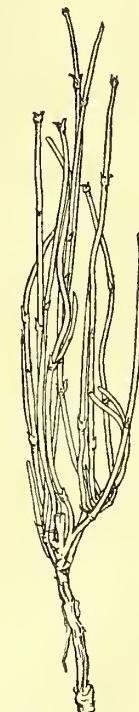
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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, November 23

London (Western) Chemists' Association, Slaters' Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Edward Deck on "Artificial Sunlight; its Uses and Abuses."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch), Y.M.C.A., Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, at 8.45 p.m. Address by Mr. A. H. Jenkin.

Federation of South-Eastern Counties Pharmacists, Y.M.C.A. Room, High Street, Lewes, at 3.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Ipswich and Suffolk Branch):—British Legion Hall, at 8 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (2s. 6d. each).

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch):—Grosvenor Hotel, 2 Deansgate, at 8 p.m. Smoking concert and entertainment. Tickets (2s. each).

Thursday, November 24

North London Pharmaceutical Association and North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Hotel Russell, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Reunion supper and dance. Tickets (5s. each, including supper).

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

A draft of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order has been issued (2d. net) by the Stationery Office. It contains, among other provisions, the regulations regarding gold and silver leaf printed in substantially identical words in *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST* of August 20 (p. 241).

Fleetwood Relief Fund

We have received from Mr. J. Holdsworth, chairman of the Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a list of donations to the Fleetwood relief fund, an appeal in regard to which appeared in our last week's issue. Headed by two contributions of £10 10s. each, the amount collected up to and including November 15 is £79 4s. 2d. The Blackpool Branch, in acknowledging these sums, ask us to mention that further gifts are urgently needed. It may be remembered that more than £400 was the total originally suggested. Donations may be sent to Mr. T. A. Durkin, West End Pharmacy, Lytham.

Poisonings

An inquiry was held at Rhyl, on November 11, concerning the death of Mr. Alfred Lionel Jones, aged fifty-one, assistant with Mr. R. E. Price, chemist and druggist, High Street. Evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Jones had been in bad health, and that on being missed from the shop by his employer he was found dying on the floor of the dark room. A bottle containing about 5ss. of hydrocyanic acid was missed from the poison-cupboard, and a *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to hydrocyanic acid poisoning. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

An inquest was held at Birkenhead, on November 10, on the body of Mr. Walter Thomas Fore, chemist and druggist, Market Street. The widow stated that her husband had been in fairly good health but had complained of stomach pains and tonsilitis. He treated himself for the illness and his throat became better, but the stomach trouble continued. He seemed to worry over small matters. On November 9 she called her husband for breakfast, but received no response, and later she found him in the cellar seriously ill. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he died. Dr. Quinlan gave evidence that death was due to collapse following sodium cyanide poisoning. In recording an open verdict, the coroner expressed his sympathy, adding that he had known Mr. Fore for many years.

Birmingham

A new wing of the Queen's Hospital was opened on November 16.

In a letter of thanks to the public and all concerned, the University students announced that their carnival produced the record sum of £5,550.

Councillor R. N. Hulme (Cuxon, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.), chairman of the subcommittee of the Technical School, defended the raising of the fees for all classes at a recent meeting.

At Birmingham Police Court, on November 11, Joseph Bilinge, milk vendor, Heath Street, was fined 20s. for selling milk containing formic aldehyde to the extent of 2 parts per 100,000.

The ornithologist who gave his unique collection to the City Council, Mr. Robert William Chase, has died at the age of seventy-five. He was related to Mr. Thomas Chase, Ph.C., who now lives in retirement.

A medical practitioner in Iceland, who urgently required a certain preparation, broadcast a request for anyone who received the message to ask Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., to include the preparation with other goods. The message was picked up by an amateur in Lincolnshire, and the goods, including the additional item, were dispatched on the same day.

The president of the Birmingham University Chemical Society is for the coming session Professor W. N. Haworth, D.Sc., and the secretary is Mr. W. R. Bucknall, M.Sc. Professor Haworth will give his presidential address, on January 16, on "Synthesis of Plant Products." On December 5 recent advances in stereochemistry will be discussed by Professor T. M. Lowry, and on December 9 Sir J. Russell will speak on "Chemistry in Relation to Agriculture." The subject of "Unsaturation of Carbon Compounds" will be dealt with in a lecture on February 6 by Professor J. F. Thorpe.

Sheffield

At a recent general meeting of local chemists it was decided to support the "Pharmacy Week" proposal. Press advertising was also advocated.

The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society has issued a comprehensive syllabus for students and apprentices during the session 1927-28. The lecturers include Messrs. E. Preston, F. Hindle, C. W. Hobson and T. Helmin. The programme covers a general survey of B.P. galenicals, and a guide to practical and theoretical pharmacy. Several prizes will be awarded, including a gold medal: the Newton Chambers scholarship will also be competed for.

Liverpool

Mr. George Clubb has been appointed secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, in succession to Mr. Frank Wokes, B.Sc.

A party from the Liverpool Pharmacy Club visited the Playhouse last week to witness a performance of Galsworthy's "Loyalties."

The "Liverpool Echo" of November 12 published a photograph of Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.I.C., Ph.C., who has recently been appointed to the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for England and Wales.

Wallasey Pharmacists' Association, who recently held a successful whist drive, were addressed, at Earlston Library, on November 10, by Mr. Melhuish, the well-known lecturer on dietetics, on "The Chemistry of Food." The next meeting of the association is fixed for December 8, when Mr. W. H. Clubb, of Liverpool, will give an address.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred recently at the premises of Job Carr & Co., Ltd., chemists, Carlton Street, Castleford. The flames were mainly confined to the top floor, where the roof fell in.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS.—Among the tours in the winter tours programme issued by the travel department of the National Union of Students is a tour for students of pharmacy. The Association of Students of Pharmacy of the University of Paris is organising an international meeting of one week in Paris for students of that faculty from all countries. Particulars may be obtained from the Travel Secretary, The National Union of Students, 3 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Replying to a question at a meeting of Taunton Town Council, on November 9, the chairman of the general purposes committee said that an application for a licence under section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, made by a local seedsman had been refused because the committee were still of opinion that the wants of the neighbourhood were supplied by the chemists of the town. A member gave notice to propose at the next meeting "That in the interests of agriculture and horticulture this Council agrees to grant a licence to a leading seedsman of the town."

BANKRUPTCY ACTS.—At the Mansion House Justice Room, London, on November 11, A. J. Poulot (35), said to be of Greek nationality, carrying on business in Bucklersbury as a dealer in essential oils, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and recommended for deportation on charges under the Bankruptcy Acts. Mr. Worthington Evans, prosecuting for the Board of Trade, said that the accused had been twice adjudicated bankrupt—in 1922, from which he had been discharged,

and in 1924, from which he had not been discharged. Since his second bankruptcy he had obtained goods from four wholesale essential oil firms, to the total value of £236, without disclosing to any of them that he was an undischarged bankrupt. He had twice been convicted of failing to notify his change of address.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.—A coat of arms has been granted to the Royal Society of Medicine. "The Times" of November 16 gives the following description:—"The crest is the herb all-heal. The divisions of the shield are green and red, representing physicians and surgeons respectively. The brazen serpent of Moses for the healing of the people is impaled on the shield. The supporters of the shield are the patron saints of the ancient Barber-Surgeons, St. Cosmas and St. Damian, who have been associated with medicine and surgery since the earliest Christian times. They are wearing doctors' robes as shown in an old stained-glass window in the Pazzi Chapel at Florence. One of them holds a physician's drug jar and the other a surgeon's knife. The motto is the original one of the Medical and Chirurgical Society—'Non est vivere, sed valere, vita.' The society owes its arms to Sir St. Clair Thomson, who has also provided a badge and chain of office for the use of the society's presidents."

IN THE COURTS.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on November 10, Arthur Rayner (39), counter hand, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing six bottles of perfume, value 30s., from his employers, Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Southwark Street, S.E.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, recently, J. E. Evans-Jackson & Co., patent agents, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., recovered the sum of £6 3s. 6d. from Mr. Archibald Macbroome, chemical manufacturer, Rowan Avenue, Whalley Range, Manchester, for work done and money expended in the registration of a trade-mark.—At Leyland, on November 14, Frederick Joseph O'Donnell (21), described as an apprentice chemist, was bound over on a charge of entering a garage and stealing a motor-car, value £235.—In Blackburn County Court, on November 14, the Pharmaceutical Society was awarded a penalty of £5 against Mr. F. W. Parton, Brondlesome Road, Bury, for having used and exhibited, as a member of the firm of F. W. Parton & Co., the title of "chemists and pharmacists," he not being duly registered.

Scottish News

Brevities

Miller, Ltd., chemists, Dunfermline, have acquired the Central Pharmacy, High Street.

Mr. James B. McLaren, chemist and druggist, Pathhead, has been elected for Third Ward, Kirkcaldy, in the recent municipal elections.

Major Forrest (Hinksman & Forrest, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Carlisle) has passed the fellowship examination of the British Optical Association.

The use of creosote for the prevention and cure of grass sickness among horses in Scotland was suggested at a recent meeting of the Morayshire Farmers' Club at Elgin.

Glasgow

Mr. John Flanagan, chemist and druggist, 26 Carnarvon Street, Glasgow, has changed his surname, and will in future be known as Mr. John Findlay.

The Glasgow Pharmacy Club whist drive, held on November 8, was attended by a company of 180. The prizes, which were the gift of Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh, were distributed by Mrs. Moffat to the following:—Miss J. Robert, Miss G. Liversedge, Miss H. Lawson, Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. McCreadie; Messrs. MacSwen, MacLean, Blyth and Irvin. A musical programme followed, presided over by Mr. W. G. Moffat, and given by Miss M. Bremner, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. B. Whitesmith and Miss Alexander (accompanist). Votes of thanks were proposed by Mr. J. Abbott.

Irish News

Medicinal Preparations Containing Spirit

The following is an extract from the second annual report of the Revenue Commissioners of Saorstát Eireann (the Irish Free State) under the heading "Duty on Medical Preparations made with or Containing Spirit": "The Finance Act of 1915 imposed additional duties on immature spirits, but exempted from such additional duties spirits used in the manufacture of preparations recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as articles used for medical purposes. This exemption was continued and extended when the Customs and Excise duties on spirits were successively increased under the Finance Acts, 1918, 1919 and 1920. The effect of this exemption is that home-made spirits used in the manufacture of preparations recognised as being used for medical purposes are charged at 14s. 9d. per proof gallon, instead of £3 14s. per proof gallon, a difference of £2 19s. 3d. per proof gallon; and a similar difference, with some slight variations according to their tariff description, exists in the case of similar imported preparations. The recognition or non-recognition of an article made in or imported into the Saorstát 'as being used for medical purposes' rests with the Revenue Commissioners. In deciding these questions the Commissioners are assisted by a voluntary committee composed of the following gentlemen, in addition to departmental representatives:—Dr. E. Magennis, representing the Irish Medical Association; Dr. J. A. Mitchell, the Dublin and Provincial Retail Drug Trade Association; and Mr. D. M. Watson, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland." The committee referred to is an advisory committee similar to that set up in England for the same purpose.

Intoxicating Liquor Amendment Bill

In the course of the debate in the Northern Parliament, Belfast, on November 1, on the Intoxicating Liquor Amendment Bill (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 577), Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, said Clause 9 placed further restrictions on the sale of methylated ether and other spirits. The clause prohibited the sale of ether to anyone except (a) a doctor or dentist; (b) a hospital or infirmary; (c) a wholesale dealer; (d) a licensed chemist or druggist; or (e) a person holding a special authorisation from the Minister of Home Affairs. As regarded methylated spirits, the present restrictions did not go far enough. Clause 9 provided that a record of all sales must be kept up to and including the maximum quantity that any retailer can sell, *i.e.*, 4 gallons; but the clause went further, because it provided that not alone must a record of the sales be kept, but also a record of the purchases made by that retailer. He thought it would be obvious to hon. members that that provision would have a salutary effect upon the illicit sale of methylated spirits. Clause 10 placed restrictions on the sale of certain kinds of alcohol. Most hon. members were acquainted in some way or another with only one type of alcohol, but there were many other types, *e.g.*, there were methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl and iso-propyl. Methyl alcohol was controlled under the popular name of methylated spirits. Ethyl alcohol was the technical name for the alcohol that was found in whisky, wine and beer and so forth. Some time ago it came to the knowledge of the Government that iso-propyl alcohol was being used by certain publicans to adulterate, or, as the phrase goes, "add a kick to," low-quality wines. This particular type of alcohol was a by-product of petroleum. It was subject only to a very small key-industry duty, and could be obtained for 13s. a gallon. Its toxic effects were certainly treble that of ethyl alcohol. Up to a comparatively recent date it had been used solely in the manufacture of perfumes and essences, and it was only quite recently that it had been found possible to purify it to such an extent that it could be used for adulterating wine. He was satisfied that the disastrous effects which followed the consumption of what was known as "Red Biddy" or "toney wine" were largely due to its adulteration with iso-propyl. Under Clause 10 they prohibited the sale or supply in any licensed premises of any kind of alcohol other than that of ethyl alcohol, and they also provided that any licensed person who sold or kept for

sale or supplied any liquor whatever which consisted of or contained or was mixed with any alcohol other than ethyl alcohol would be subject to the same penalties as a publican or licensee who was convicted of selling poitín. In other words, on a conviction for that offence, the licence would be cancelled.

There was no opposition to the clauses referred to, but other details were severely criticised. The Bill was, however, read a second time.

Brevities

Mr. J. O'Reilly, Ph.C., is opening a medical hall in the Main Street, Bundoran.

At a meeting of the Lisnaskea Guardians, held recently, the clerk reported that the sum of £132 17s. 9d. had been spent on medicines and surgical appliances for the half-year.

The "Belfast Gazette" of November 4 announces that the Governor has confirmed the order made by the Corporation of Londonderry on June 21, fixing the closing hours of chemists' shops in the county borough of Londonderry.

In the Free State Dail, on November 10, Mr. Colum asked the Minister for Finance if he was aware that a duty of 33½ per cent. is imposed on empty bottles coming into the Free State, and that as a result of this while full bottles of lysol were admitted free of tax, the empty bottles for lysol filled by a Dundalk manufacturing company had to bear the import duty, thus placing the Irish firm at an unfair disadvantage compared with their foreign rivals. The Dundalk firm had been unable to obtain bottles of the same type in Ireland. He asked if proposals for legislation would be introduced with a view to remedying this anomaly and place the home industry on an equal footing with foreign competitors. Mr. Blythe said the payment of duty could be avoided by the purchase of Irish-made bottles. A claim for exemption of duty for bottles containing less than five ounces of fluid had been referred to the Tariff Commission.

Belfast

As the result of a deputation to the Home Office from the Pharmaceutical Council of Northern Ireland, it is understood that the Minister for Home Affairs has agreed to introduce certain amendments to the Amending Licensing Bill, so far as methylated spirits is concerned.

Mr. J. Carroll Culbert, M.P.S.N.I., Ph.C., the new President of the North Irish Pharmacist Association, is one of the leaders of pharmacy in Northern Ireland. He previously filled the office of President in the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, and has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland since its formation. He is a past President of the Belfast and District Chamber of Trade, and is a member of the Belfast Board of Guardians. Born at Ballinderry, Co. Antrim, in 1874, he has for many years carried on a successful pharmacy at Connswater, Belfast. He is generally looked on as one of the live wires of pharmacy in Ulster, and has done much to raise the status of the profession in that area.



MR. J. CARROLL CULBERT

Table-Waters Duty

The secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union has forwarded us a copy of the following letter, dated November 9, from the Board of Customs and Excise:

"With reference to your letter of September 26, regarding the charge of table water duty on distilled water, I am directed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to inform you that it has been decided that in future no claim shall be made to duty in respect of plain distilled water. Instructions are being given accordingly."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. S. BERTENSHAW."

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on November 8, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, P.C. (President), in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. D. J. Nugent (Vice-President), Dr. M. Ryan, P.C. (Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. P. B. Kelly, T. J. Doyle, P.C., J. Gorry, P. J. Fielding, P. Liston, P. D. Larkin, W. Gannon, J. McCormack, P.C., J. J. Roche, J. J. R. Kerr, P.C., P. Kieran, D. Warwick, J. Smith, and G. Brown.

The PRESIDENT said they had sixteen new members the previous month and there was a question of seventeen new members this month. If they kept up that record they would do a lot of good to themselves and to the Society. He also said that he had received a cheque for £5 5s. from Mr. Wm. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, for the Benevolent Fund, and £10 from Mr. Robert Spence, R.D., of Castleblayney.

APPLICATIONS FOR RECOGNITION

An application which was received from Mr. J. W. Bacon, M.A., Secretary, University College, Dublin, asking for recognition by the Society of the courses in chemistry (theoretical and practical), botany and materia medica in the College was agreed to. Correspondence between Mr. P. V. Twomey, Secretary and Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Limerick, and the Registrar of the Society (Miss E. C. Greene), in reference to a request for the recognition of the Institute's classes in botany and materia medica, was submitted. The school is already recognised for practical and theoretical chemistry, and on the motion of Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Doyle, it was decided to recognise the classes in botany and materia medica provided that the lecturers were approved by the Council.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter dated November 1 from the Secretary of the Department of Justice, with reference to the amendment of the regulations for the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, an order for the approval of which was made on November 18. The new regulations are as follows:—

1. That from and after January 15, 1928, the Junior Grade Certificate of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland shall not be accepted as an equivalent for the Society's Preliminary examination in any subject, and all regulations and resolutions to the contrary are hereby rescinded.

2. A certificate of having passed a Preliminary examination shall not be required from any person who shall have lodged with the Registrar an intermediate or leaving certificate of the Secondary Education Branch of the Department of Education of such person having passed the relative examination in all the following subjects, namely: English, Latin, mathematics, Greek or a modern language. The fee for registration of an intermediate or leaving certificate shall be £3 3s., which fee shall be paid prior to registration thereof. This resolution does not affect any subsisting resolution or regulation in relation to the certificates of any other examinations.

REGISTRATION OF DOCTORS

The applications of Dr. H. S. Laird and Dr. J. D'Alton, who submitted L.A.H. certificates to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists, were granted.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Miss B. Corrigan, Ph.C., to 7 Main Street, Dundrum, co. Dublin; Mr. Daniel Donovan, Ph.C., to Prescription Pharmacy, Rathkeale, co. Limerick; Mr. J. D. Broderick, Ph.C., to 72 Barrack Street, Cork; Mr. G. D. Beggs, Ph.C., to Ulverton, 9 Cator Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.25; Mr. D. C. Glenn, Ph.C., to c/o Adamson & Co., Ltd., 98 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin; Mr. Charles Francis Fairweather, Ph.C., to The Bungalow, Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire; Mr. R. O'Farrell, Ph.C., to The Medical Hall, Kiltimagh; Mr. P. Godfrey, Ph.C., to The Medical Hall, Kildysart, co. Clare; Mr. John O'Sullivan, Ph.C., to Howard's Medical

Hall, Kanturk; and Dr. J. Shiel, Ph.C., to 70 Drumcondra Road, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following who submitted certificates from other bodies were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

M. G. Power, 18 O'Connell Street, Dungarvan; Robert N. Butler, Royal Hotel, Waterford; and Edward Crotty, 4 Mountain Villas, Dungarvan.

EXAMINERS' REPORTS

The REGISTRAR submitted reports from the examiners from which it appeared that 28 candidates presented themselves for the Preliminary examination, of whom 15 passed, one, Patrick T. Keogh, passing with honours; that 10 candidates presented themselves for the Registered Druggist examination, of whom 6 passed; that there were 14 candidates for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, of whom 5 passed; and that 4 candidates presented themselves for the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination, 2 passing.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS

The Registrar notified the deaths of the following:—

Miss Alice Counihan, Ph.C., Mr. Gerald Enright, Ph.C., Mr. John Aloysius Finnegan, Ph.C., Mr. Robert McCay, Ph.C., Mr. John Breen, chemist and druggist, Mr. James Caravan, chemist and druggist, Mr. James Coyne, chemist and druggist, Margaret Egan, chemist and druggist, Mr. Matthew Hall, chemist and druggist, Mr. Thos. Hamilton, chemist and druggist, Mr. Wm. J. Hamilton, chemist and druggist, Mr. Hugh Jennette, chemist and druggist, Mr. Robert Kilkelly, chemist and druggist, Mr. George Meares, chemist and druggist, Mr. John McNinch, chemist and druggist, Mr. Wm. Nolan, chemist and druggist, Mr. George Plunkett, chemist and druggist, Mr. James Selkirk, chemist and druggist, Mr. Robert Middleton Smith, chemist and druggist, Mr. Wm. Strahan, chemist and druggist, Mr. John B. Boyd, R.D., Mr. Wm. Knott Fayle, R.D., Mr. Richard James Gore, R.D., and Mr. Arundale Augustine Gore, R.D.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS

Mr. A. O'Farrell was re-elected an Examiner in Chemistry. Dr. James Devane examiner for the Preliminary examination. Mr. George Hewson, M.P.S.I., Ballina, was elected an examiner in botany and materia medica.

SEALING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCES

The Pharmaceutical Licences of the following were directed to be sealed:—Joseph Michael Branagan, Stephen James Collins, Teresa Deery, Wm. Gallagher, and Jerome McEvoy.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected to membership:—

Mr. J. D. Blair, Ph.C., 3 Farleigh Place, Cork; Mr. P. J. Ryan, Ph.C., Mountrath, Leix; Mr. J. Nolan, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Carrickmacross; Mr. A. C. Cooke, Ph.C., Bowisokane, co. Tipperary; Mr. E. O'Callaghan, Ph.C., 2 Parliament Street, Cork; Mr. J. A. Kissane, Ph.C., 22 Main Street, Tipperary; Mr. C. Crowley, Ph.C., Castle Island; Mr. P. H. Fahy, Ph.C., 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; Mrs. Gertrude Donnelly, Ph.C., 99 Park Street, Dundalk; Miss L. Thompson, Ph.C., Edmondstown House, Ballaghaderreen; Mr. F. C. Guest, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, Lismore; Mr. H. L. Mushatt, Ph.C., 3 Francis Street, Dublin; Mr. Matthew Burke, Ph.C., 18 North Earl Street, Dublin; Mr. Joseph Redmond, Ph.C., 13 Main Street, Tipperary; Mr. J. O'Connell Lane, Ph.C., 6 and 7 Barrack Street, Cork; Mr. Wm. B. Conyngham, Ph.C., 26 Belgrave Square, E. Monkstown, co. Dublin; and Mr. Joseph Cadoo, Ph.C., The Diamond, Clones.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE is free from import duty into India from October 1, 1927.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—Speaking at a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Stationers held recently in the City, Dr. H. B. Brackenbury referred to the eighteenth-century association between literature and medicine, instancing John Newbery and his agency for James's Fever Powder. [It has been suggested that publishers, when printing handbills and other advertising matter for doctors, received payment partly or entirely in the medicines themselves.—EDITOR.]

North Irish Pharmacists Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association was held in Belfast on November 2, Mr. R. I. Edwards, the outgoing President, in the chair.

Mr. J. Taggart, who read the annual report, said that the membership remained much the same as last year, namely, 176. The President, in the course of his speech, urged employers to make, so far as possible, suitable arrangements to enable the young men and women in apprenticeship to avail themselves of evening classes. Complaints had been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs in reference to the long hours of duty that prevailed in their city. He emphasised the vital importance of keeping suitable varieties and quantities of agricultural, horticultural and other poisons necessary for the requirements of the farming community. Complaints had come in from the Farmers' Unions and other sources that these preparations were unobtainable, or that there were only meagre supplies, and pressure had been brought to bear on the Pharmaceutical Council to relax their regulations. This their Society absolutely refused to do, but if they wished to retain and enjoy this partially-restored legislation they must back up their Council to further curtailments among grocers, hardware and other sundry trades. It was up to those in the country to find out how much to stock of these poisonous preparations, to put their house in order, and in a few years the determined opposition would pass away. He also urged the importance of fulfilling the requirements of the Insurance Acts in regard to persons in their employ. He concluded by expressing his thanks for the help given him during his two terms of office. On the motion of Mr. J. Dundee, seconded by Mr. John Adams, Mr. J. C. Culbert was appointed to succeed Mr. Edwards as President for the ensuing year.

NEW PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In returning thanks, Mr. Culbert said there were certain activities essential to that Association in the future. One was the necessity of getting all their members in touch with what was going on at Council and Committee meetings, and another that pharmacy should be more frequently represented on hospital committees, etc., for they lost a great deal of publicity by not making use of such opportunities. A further point was public work, which he really thought they as professional men ought to undertake. At the same time close attention should be given to statutory and local legislation. It should be someone's duty to watch what was going on in the County Council and local Parliament. There was a Bill coming on at any moment affecting their interests, but it was too late now to have any amendments tabled regarding the implication of licences. They in the North had been living on a kind of island, and they wanted contact with Dublin and across the water to make them alive and virile. There should also be a definite understanding with the medical profession. They ought to be in touch with the experiments that were going on, for it sometimes happened that prescriptions came out as a result of certain of these, and they could obviously dispense them with greater certainty if they knew the objects of the prescriber. It would be most important to be in touch with the university and the medical man. The medical man also had an idea that they who dispensed prescriptions charged very high prices, but they had no idea of the underlying costs, and they ought to be in a position to point out something of the service they rendered that added so much to the cost. It was not so much the sale of the service and professional work they did. He thought steps ought to be taken each year, not later than the month of May, to nominate candidates for the autumn pharmaceutical elections, and he proposed that they should have a general meeting at the end of May each year to select official candidates.

OTHER OFFICERS

Mr. John Adams was elected *Secretary* in place of Mr. J. Taggart (resigned), and Mr. J. McDowell was unanimously elected as *Treasurer*.

The Vice-Presidents appointed were Messrs. Edwards, Odd, Walker (Ballynahinch), Balmer (Bangor), Smith

Hardy, Wilson, McBride (Armagh), McCartney (Cole-raine), Maxwell (Derry), and Dundee. Messrs. J. Taggart and H. Crail were appointed to the committee in the room of retiring members.

Dr. J. A. Walsh (Dublin) gave an address, in the course of which he said that he was sure Free State pharmacists were willing to work in harmony with their brethren in Northern Ireland. In the coming Act he was hoping that they would have the power of reciprocity, and if they had it with the Dominions they were bound to have it with Northern Ireland, and probably with Great Britain. The question of reciprocity with Great Britain was discussed at considerable length, and it was ultimately resolved to call a meeting of the trade under the auspices of the N.I.P.A. to debate the subject before any definite action was taken.

The title of *Honorary Vice-President* was conferred on Dr. Walsh, and Professor Jas. Small, D.Sc. (Queen's University), was re-elected to this capacity.

Colonial and Foreign News

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES IN INDIA. — The Government of India has decided to include the countries of Irish Free State and Iraq in the list of countries from which articles liable to customs duty are, when imported as commercial travellers' samples or specimens, temporarily admitted without payment of the duty to which the goods are liable, subject to certain conditions.

NATIVE CHINESE DRUGS. — Ningpo, an important port in the Chinese province of Chekiang, is a distribution centre for native drugs, the more important being *Fritillaria verticillata* from Siangshan and Changtsun; honeysuckle root from Yuyao; *Corydalis ambigua* from Tungyang, and *Atractylis ovata* from Sinchang and Chenghsien. Annually about 12,000 cwt. of *Fritillaria verticillata* is distributed through Ningpo; 28,500 cwt. of honeysuckle root; 7,000 cwt. of *Corydalis*; and 10,000 cwt. of *Atractylis ovata*. Considerable quantities of dogwood and China-root from Anhwei are also handled by Ningpo dealers. Important drugs imported into Ningpo include Kirin, Korean, and American ginseng, creeping ginseng of the Shantung variety from Shansi and Shensi, *Ligusticum acutilobum* from Shensi and Kansu, rhubarb, *Conioselinum univitatum*, *Achillea sibirica*, *Eucommia ulmoides*, etc., from Szechwan, orange peel and nutmegs from Kwangtung. There are about twelve wholesale drug dealers in Ningpo, acting as importers and exporters.

EXPORT OF INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM INDIA. — With effect from November 1, 1927, the following instructions have been issued by the Government of India regarding the authorities and conditions for the grant of export authorisations for intoxicating drugs:—*Raw Opium*.—(1) The authorities competent to grant export authorisations shall be the Collectors of Customs at Calcutta and Bombay, in the case of exports from the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, respectively. (2) Export authorisations shall not be granted without special permission in each case previously obtained from the Government of India unless the opium is exported: (i) on behalf of the Government of India; and (ii) to a country which has ratified the International Opium Convention of 1912, and an import certificate in the annexed form from the country of destination has been produced. *Opium derivatives, Cocaine, and Indian Hemp*.—(3) The authorities competent to grant export authorisations shall be the Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. (4) The export authorisations shall not be granted without special permission in each case previously obtained from the Government of India, unless the drugs are exported to a country which has ratified the International Opium Convention of 1912 and an import certificate in the annexed form from such country of destination has been produced. In the case of the resin obtained from Indian hemp and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base, the production of a special import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin or preparations will not be re-exported, shall be required.

Legal Reports

A Chemist's Window Show.—In Coventry County Court, recently, Penney & Co., Ltd., Beak Street, London, W.1, claimed the sum of £26 0s. 8d. for goods sold in October 1924 to Mr. Reginald E. W. Parker, chemist and druggist, Hertford Street, Coventry. Mr. W. J. Skillington, for the plaintiffs, said that an action was commenced in the High Court, where judgment was entered for £4 10s. 4d., and the action was remitted to the County Court with regard to the balance. Mr. Harold Eaden appeared for Mr. Parker, who said that the plaintiffs' representative asked him to take £5 worth of goods on sale or return and give a window show. In all £23 worth of goods was delivered, and he protested to the plaintiffs' representative, but was told that they did not think he would have a varied enough stock to do justice to the window. He sold goods to the value of £4 10s. 4d., and a cheque for this amount was sent to the plaintiffs. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs.

Unlawful Possession of Morphine Sulphate.—At Richmond, Surrey, on November 10, Nina Torres was charged with having been, on four dates, in unlawful possession of morphine sulphate tablets. Mr. Vincent Evans appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The accused pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Evans said that on February 1 the accused called upon Dr. Payne, of Kew, who said that he could not prescribe for her until he knew her medical history. She mentioned a Dr. Hutchinson, of Haslemere, and the doctor got into touch with him. As a result he prescribed for her. In May she called at his house and said that, as she was going away, she would find some difficulty in obtaining supplies. That form of procedure went on for some time, the accused making a number of excuses. Some time later Dr. Payne had occasion to call upon a chemist in Kew, and there he was shown a number of prescriptions purposed to have been signed by him. Dr. Payne at once said that they were forgeries. "It is also an offence," said Mr. Evans, "with which she is not charged, that the accused has visited more than one doctor." Mr. W. S. Howells, chemist and druggist, Kew, gave evidence to the effect that he had received a number of prescriptions from the accused which, she said, were signed by Dr. Payne. Similar evidence was given by Mr. G. F. Pursey, chemist and druggist, Mortlake Road. Dr. Payne gave corroborative evidence. The bench retired, and on their return the Mayor said that they regarded the case as a very serious one. The accused would be sent to prison for six months in the second division.

Disputed Account.—In Whitechapel County Court, London, recently, the United Sponge Co., Royal Mint Street, E., sued Mr. Charles Brooks, hairdresser, Paragon Street, Hull. The plaintiffs' claim set out that the defendant ordered sponges worth £35 13s. 11d. The plaintiffs alleged that this sum was to be paid by instalments. The defendant had made default in the first payment, and they therefore claimed £12. The defendant, in an affidavit, denied that he was indebted to the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, but admitted owing 5s., which he paid into court with 5s. costs, with a denial of liability. The goods were on sale or return, and the whole, with the exception of the five-shillings-worth, were returned to the plaintiffs. The defendant also denied that the terms of payment were arranged as alleged. Mr. Roberts appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Frederick Eustace for the defendant. William Marks, a traveller in the employ of the plaintiffs, giving evidence, said that he called on the defendant on July 7, and received an order, which was written down in his order-book by the defendant, and was also signed by the defendant. The driver of the van was in the shop when he called, and heard all that passed between the defendant and himself, and he believed he saw the order signed. Judge Cluer: Well, he ought not to have done. It is always remarkable that someone was there to prove things. In this case I think you have been premature. On your own evidence, the whole amount was to be paid within three months, that is, August, September and October, but you issued the summons in September. Mr. Roberts: It appears so. My instructions were dif-

ferent, and I have only just been informed on this point. Judge Cluer: Very well, I can't do any more. There will be a non-suit, with costs.

Copyright Action Settled.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 16, Mr. Justice Romer had again before him the motion by the British Medical Association to restrain an infringement of their copyright in "Secret Remedies and What They Contain" and "More Secret Remedies; What They Cost and What They Contain," by Mr. Alfred Parton, and Partons, Ltd., in a pamphlet entitled "The Greatest Exposure of Modern Times." Mr. C. A. Bennett, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that since the last hearing Mr. Parton had consulted a solicitor, who had written informing the plaintiffs that he had advised the defendant that, as his infringement was a continuing one, he was not protected by Section 10 of the Copyright Act. In those circumstances, continued the letter, Mr. Parton would attend the court and raise no further objection to the injunction being granted, and to avoid any more expense he was willing to treat the motion as the trial of the action. The plaintiffs were willing, said counsel, to put an end to the whole matter if it could be done, but there were two defendants and neither had entered an appearance. His Lordship: All I can do, then, is to grant an injunction until the trial of the action; but if the defendants enter an appearance before the order is drawn up, we can treat the motion as the trial. Mr. Bennett said he did not ask for damages, but he did ask for an order for delivery up of all copies of the infringing pamphlet in the possession of the defendants. His Lordship: You are entitled to that. Mr. Bennett said there was another matter. Mr. Parton had been addressing meetings where he sold his remedies under circumstances which suggested that he was acting under the auspices of the B.M.A. If he continued to do so, it might be necessary to take other proceedings to stop him. Mr. Parton: I have already wiped that out. I do not make any use of the name of the B.M.A. The defendant said he was prepared to enter an appearance for himself and Partons, Ltd., and put an end to the whole matter. Mr. Bennett: We will take a perpetual order subject to an appearance being entered. If that is not done, there will be an injunction until further order. His lordship assented.

Unsuccessful Claim.—In Whitechapel County Court, London, on November 11, Mr. Charles Stewart Rainger, trading as Bayley & Co., 41-43 Tower Hill, E.C., perfumery manufacturers, sued Mr. George Robert English, Portland House, Wickford, to recover £28 (£7 a week for four weeks) for failure to give proper notice of his intention to leave his employment as perfumer. Counsel for the plaintiff said that in 1926 the firm of Bayley & Co. belonged to a Mr. Jewell; the plaintiff was manager and the defendant chief perfumer. On the decease of Mr. Jewell, the plaintiff began negotiating for the purchase of the business. On May 27 the plaintiff sent a letter to the defendant, confirming his salary of £7 a week and stating that there would be three months' notice on either side until he, or anybody else, should purchase the business; and the defendant wrote and agreed. The defendant, on September 19, suddenly left his employment and never returned. The plaintiff, giving evidence, said he started negotiating for the purchase of the business in February 1926, and the defendant knew what he was trying to do. Judge Cluer said that it did not seem right to him that an employee of a former company could be sued because he walked out when another employer came in. The plaintiff, continuing, said that he paid the deposit for the purchase of the business on August 29 of this year, but the completion would not take place until January next. The defendant was offered a directorship, and would be chief perfumer and works manager, meanwhile agreeing to remain as he was. Judge Cluer: Whose servant was he after the purchase; anybody's? Counsel: Yes; I submit he was the servant of Mr. Rainger. Judge Cluer: But he was only buying on behalf of the company, in which he was the agent and is put forward as the nominal purchaser? Counsel: That is so; but in view of the fact that the company was not formed, I submit he is bound by his contract to Mr. Rainger. Judge Cluer said that

it seemed to him that everybody was free on the business being sold. The plaintiff was now alleging that the defendant agreed to stay on until the business was purchased, but that was not in the pleadings and had never been alleged before. The plaintiff also could not say whether the business was registered. He considered that the wrong person had sued, and that the defendant had never been the servant of the plaintiff. Under the circumstances there was no case for the defendant to answer, and he would have to give judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Price-Fixing Dispute.—The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Sargent and Lawrence, delivered judgment on November 14 in the appeal of Mr. Morris Freedman, trading as the Economical Bazaar, Rye Lane, London, S.E., and branches, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury granting to the plaintiffs in the action, the Palmolive Co. of England, Ltd., Eagle Street, W.C., an injunction restraining Mr. Freedman from committing breaches of an agreement of August 23, 1926, to maintain the prices of the plaintiffs' preparations to retailers and consumers as fixed by the agreement (*C. & D.*, October 22, p. 503). The plaintiffs' case was that Mr. Freedman had broken the agreement by selling the soap at less than 6d. a cake. The defence was that the price-maintenance agreement could not be sustained, on the ground that it was in restraint of trade and against public policy. Mr. Freedman also alleged that the price-maintenance agreement had been broken through the establishment by the plaintiffs of a popular sale scheme. Mr. Freedman further said he could buy the soap any day in the market at a price which enabled him to sell it at 5d. a cake and get a good profit.

JUDGMENT

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that after entering into the price-fixing agreement the appellant found he was able to obtain, and did obtain, soap from other sources than the plaintiff company. But it was clear that an agreement of price maintenance was not necessarily bad, and slight evidence only was needed to justify it from the public point of view. (His lordship referred to previous decisions bearing on the case.) Of what was reasonable between themselves the Court regarded the parties as the best judges. The agreement did not enforce a general restraint. It applied only to the proprietary articles sold by the plaintiff company, and there was no evidence to show that the appellant would suffer any material inconvenience if he never sold another cake of Palmolive soap. At least the appellant had a choice. If he did determine to sell, why should not the matter of price be decided according to the agreement? If the respondents fixed a price so high as to preclude a sale of their goods, that would be their loss. There was no restriction upon the appellant's selling other people's soap. Different considerations might well apply if the appellant was bound by contract to buy definite amounts of the respondents' goods, and precluded from buying the goods of others. It was impossible to hold that the contract was unreasonable, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Sargent dissented. He said the appellant had not shown that the agreement was contrary to public interest, but the point of the present case was as to the reasonableness of the contract between the parties. As a consequence of a single purchase, the agreement sought to restrain the trader during the whole of his life from selling Palmolive preparations except at prices which might be, and at present were, considerably higher than the price in other retail shops. The terms of the contract devised by the respondents went, in his lordship's opinion, far beyond what was required for their reasonable protection, and imposed unreasonable obligations on the appellant, particularly as regarded duration.

Lord Justice Lawrence, who concurred with the Master of the Rolls, said it was difficult from the common-sense point of view to see how the agreement could be injurious to the public. It was not as if the Palmolive Company had acquired the whole supply of some indispensable commodity such as coal or salt.

By a majority of the Court the appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

LINGARD'S REMEDIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a wholesale herbalist and druggist carried on by W. B. Lingard at 194 Pellon Lane, Halifax. The directors are : W. Darrell, 2 Beechwood Drive, Halifax, and W. B. Lingard, Emscote Villas, Haugh Shaw Road, Halifax. R.O. : 194 Pellon Lane, Halifax.

WILLIAM THEW, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners and bleachers of and dealers in shellac, oils, transparents, gums, glues and all kinds of drysalteries, skins and all kinds of produce, etc. The subscribers are : A. Wilson and A. J. Saunders. Solicitors : Zefferitt & Heard, 17 Coleman Street, E.C.4.

YEASTPIRIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,500. Objects : To acquire the sole right to use the name of "Yeastpirin" as a trade mark in connection with foods, medicines and medical preparations, and to carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, etc. The subscribers are : S. Cronin and C. A. Pratt. Solicitors : McKenna & Co., 31-34 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Bankruptcy Report

Re James Frank Fowle, 105 Abbey Road, Torquay, formerly boarding house proprietor and chemist's manager, came up for his public examination at Exeter Bankruptcy Court on November 10. The liabilities expected to rank for dividend amounted to £1,108, and the only assets were £10 deposited with solicitors for the costs of the petition. Debtor told the Official Receiver that he commenced business on his own account as a chemist at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, in 1908, with £400, money lent, and that in 1919 he sold the business for £600, or thereabouts, which went to clear a bank overdraft. Shortly afterwards, with the assistance of a relative, he paid a composition of 5s. in the £, but was unable to remember the amount of his liabilities. In September 1920 he took up a post as chemist's manager at Torquay at £6 a week, and ran a boarding house at the same time. He resigned his position as chemist's manager that month. Debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

Liquidation Result

Re Mersey Chemical Works, Ltd., Alderman's House, Alderman's Walk, E.C. Under a winding-up order made against this company in December 1918, Mr. H. E. Burgess, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, has given notice of his intention to apply to the Board of Trade for his release from the liquidation, and has issued a summary of his receipts and payments. The statement of affairs filed by Mr. E. F. Ehrhardt, a director, in March 1919 disclosed liabilities £3,029; assets valued at £176,485. The issued capital consisted of 23,500 ordinary shares of £5 each, and the surplus in assets after payment in full of all liabilities to both creditors and shareholders was estimated at £55,955. Mr. Burgess reports that the winding-up order was made on December 5, 1918, upon a petition presented to the Court by the Board of Trade under Section 1 (7) of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, following upon a winding-up of the company's business by a controller appointed on March 9, 1917, under the provisions of such Act. The accounts submitted by Mr. Burgess show receipts £260,349, which have been distributed as follows:—First and final dividend of 20s. in the £ to creditors, £14,002; a return of £225,629 to contributors on 23,500 shares at £9 12s. per share called up at £5; of payment for Court fees, charges and expenses, law costs, income-tax on interest on deposits, renewal fees on patents, etc., £20,718. Total, £260,349.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS valued at £294,858 were imported into Australia during the fiscal year 1926-27, compared with £249,019 in 1925-26.

Everyday Problems

**Abstract of an Address delivered by Mr. J. H. Franklin,
Ph.C., before the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association
on November 9.**

COMMENCING by remarking that possibly not all the problems in his notes could be described as everyday ones, Mr. Franklin called attention to the remarks on cod-liver oil in the fifth report of the Imperial Economic Conference (*C. & D.*, September 17, p. 357), and discussed the following subjects :—

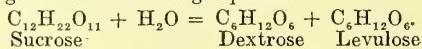
EMULS. PETROLEI C. AGAR-AGAR ET PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Analyses made by the American Medical Association show that all the emulsions of petroleum and agar-agar, and also those with these ingredients and with phenolphthalein, in America only contain, in each dose, about 1 per cent. of the U.S.P. dose of agar-agar. This verifies some earlier work of my own, and also confirms my reply to a correspondent that you cannot get a medicinal dose of agar-agar into an emulsion, and that the therapeutical effect of the preparation must come from the petroleum or from the petroleum and phenolphthalein.

MIST. PHENOL. (REV. J. E. WOODROW'S FORMULA), which was at one time largely used for the treatment of influenza, contains 3 grains of phenol per fluid oz. A question was put to me as to whether it should be labelled "Poison," to comply with the Labelling of Poisons Order. The answer is that it certainly is not necessary to label it "Poison," because it is exempt by the wording of the Poisons Schedule.

DARKENING OF SYRUPS CONTAINING PHOSPHORIC ACID

Opinions differ as to the cause of the darkening which occurs when syrups containing phosphoric acid are kept for any length of time, and it has been attributed by some investigators to the oxidation which takes place. As my statement that phosphoric acid caramelises simple syrup has been questioned, I have brought for your inspection two mixtures of simple syrup and phosphoric acid. When both samples were made it was noticed that the colour was, if anything, slightly paler than the B.P. syrups, but during the last fifteen months the samples have gradually darkened in colour. As there is no ingredient present which is likely to oxidise and develop a dark colour, one is bound to conclude that to some extent the darkening is due to the acid caramelising the sugar. It is interesting to note that in these samples the sucrose in the syrup has become hydrolysed or inverted, a reaction which takes place according to the following equation:—



This reaction goes on in Easton's syrup and in syrups in which phosphoric acid is present. In syrups where the sugar concentration is high, the transfer of water by the inversion of the sugar causes a contraction in volume with a resulting increase in the specific gravity. The inversion may go so far that crystals of inverted sugars may separate, and in the samples exhibited this has evidently taken place, although the crystals have not yet been analysed to prove their composition.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX DIFFICULTIES

The British Pharmaceutical Codex is accepted as a standard in this country under some conditions, and it is proposed to make it a legal standard of reference in Australia, so that it is imperative that the formulas, etc., in the Codex should enable us to produce medicines of a satisfactory character. This is not so in numerous instances, and the following have been noticed quite recently :—

Conf. Guaiaci Co. B.P.C.—This preparation is too thin. It is not firm enough to hold the powders in suspension, and the top and bottom portions will vary to an alarming extent as the bulk of the powder settles to the bottom of the confection to form a dense mass; so a chemist might easily be accused of selling a defective article through no fault of his own.

Tab. Phenacetin. Co. B.P.C.—This tablet is unsatisfactory and may be dangerous to the patient. Gum acacia is used for granulating the powders, and consequently the tablet does not disintegrate in water for hours, whereas a well-made tablet disintegrates immediately. A quick action is generally required in a tablet of phenacetin and caffeine, which is frequently used for nervous troubles, headaches, etc., and we are not likely to get this with the B.P.C. tablet. The talc in the B.P.C. tablet is also objectionable and unnecessary.

SULPHUR OINTMENT

Some time since I saw a jar of sulphur ointment that had been overlooked for thirteen years. The lard was not rancid, which was rather surprising. The remarkable keeping property of the preparation can hardly be put down to the benzoated lard, as the latter is not usually expected to keep for more than four years.

GREEN COLORATION IN A SALICYLATE MIXTURE

The attention of the writer was recently drawn, by Mr. A. Crossley, a Stockport pharmacist, to the following mixture, which on standing one or two days developed a vivid green colour that persisted for several weeks. The coloration became more pronounced in partly-filled bottles, and resembled a somewhat diluted tinct. cannabis indicae.

Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	gr. 160
Sodii salicyl.	...	...	...	gr. 160
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...	m. 120
Inf. sehegæ conc.	...	...	...	5j.
Aquæ	...	...	ad	xxviii.

It is well known that sodium salicylate when dispensed with alkali carbonates becomes brown, and this has been shown (Greenish and Beesley, Y.-B.P., 1915, 255) to be due to traces of sesquicarbonate accelerating oxidation. But oxidation is always found to produce a reddish-brown to a dirty-brown colour. "The Art of Dispensing" (p. 268) states that a greenish-blue coloration frequently occurs in nux vomica mixtures with ammonia, and that this is due to the presence of copper and also to igasuric acid as well. But two examples of mixtures of salicylate, alkali and nux vomica (pp. 269-270) are stated to have become almost brown to almost black in forty-eight hours. In the above, however, it was easily shown that the nux vomica was not a factor, for its omission did not make any difference to the coloration produced. A large number of mixtures was made, using different kinds of senega infusion and bicarbonate from different sources in an attempt to trace the cause of the colour, with the following general results :—

The method of preparing the infus. senega conc. made a considerable variation in the colour of the dispensed mixture. All became of varying shades of green, on standing, except the mixture made with the B.P.C. concentrated infusion. In every case the mixture lost all shade of green and became amber brown to deep brown on keeping. Using aq. chloroform in place of water, the greenish shades developed more slowly but persisted much longer—in some cases several weeks. Boiling the mixture prevented the production of colour, as also did the addition of a trace of reducing agent (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. sodium thiosulphate to 8-oz. mixture). The conclusion arrived at was that the green colour was due to the senega—e.g., an oxidase modified in some way by the oxidation of the salicylate in alkaline solution. In order to demonstrate this, a cold-water infusion of bruised senega root was made and added to the solution of salicylate and bicarbonate. On standing overnight the solution became a vivid green more intense at the surface. It seems, therefore, that in dispensing such mixtures it is permissible to add a trace of preservative, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of sodium thiosulphate or sulphite to an 8-oz. mixture, so that the mixture will remain in the same condition in which it is dispensed, or at least does not suffer an alarming change in appearance; such an addition would make for uniformity in mixtures dispensed by different pharmacists. Thanks are due to Messrs. Walmsley and Hammond, of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., for working out this interesting problem, and also to Mr. A. Crossley for bringing the problem to the author's notice.

Preserving Photographs

ACCORDING to the report of the committee appointed by the Royal Photographic Society to inquire into the preservation of photographs, the production of records by photography has been in existence for so short a period that the committee is not able to make any recommendations of which it can be said that their application will ensure permanence for all time. All that could be done was to select such processes and methods of treatment as were likely to give the most durable results. In regard to cellulose acetate and celluloid, it is pointed out that these materials are somewhat unstable, and they are unlikely to be permanent when periods of hundreds of years are in contemplation. The following are the recommendations of the committee with regard to existing records on glass, paper and celluloid:—

NEGATIVES AND POSITIVES ON GLASS

Soak, preferably, in distilled water for half an hour, re-fix in 20 per cent. plain thiosulphate for four or five minutes (not more than five minutes), wash in running water for half an hour, harden in chrome alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for five minutes, wash for half an hour, dry thoroughly and varnish the warm negative with a shellac varnish. The following is a suitable varnish:—

Shellac	... ... ... ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ parts
Alcohol	... ... ... ...	20 parts

NEGATIVES AND POSITIVES ON CELLULOID

Roll and flat films should be treated as for glass. There does not appear to be a suitable varnish for celluloid films. It is important that the washing, after re-fixation, both in the case of glass and of celluloid, should be thorough. Invaluable films should be copied on to glass and stored as ordinary glass negatives. Cinematograph film, negative and positive, should be well dried in a current of warm, dry air before storage, and then should be packed in fibre-lined tins, which must be as close a fit to the roll of film as is possible. The tin should be soldered, using a resin flux and a low-temperature solder. These tins must be stored in a cool place at a temperature which should not exceed 40° F., in any case at as low a temperature as possible. The regular examination of stored films every year or two is desirable, and after some years, or upon the least appearance of decomposition, valuable films should be duplicated.

BROMIDE PRINTS

A sulphide-toned bromide print is, in the opinion of the committee, more permanent than a non-sulphided print, and is at least equal in permanence to a print produced by any other method. A finished print, if not sulphide-toned, should be soaked in water, re-fixed in 15 per cent. plain thiosulphate for five minutes, washed for half an hour, sulphide-toned, washed for fifteen minutes, hardened in chrome alum $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution, washed for one hour and dried. After drying it is essential that the print, if it is to be mounted, should be dry-mounted, that the mounting boards or papers should be of as good quality as it is possible to obtain. When a new print is being made, a natural surface paper should be specified, that is to say, one in which the bromide emulsion is coated direct upon a non-baryta coated pure rag paper. Mounted finished prints, if they are invaluable and are not sulphide-toned and have not been dry-mounted, or if there is any suspicion of their permanence, they should be copied and fresh prints made. If they are in albums they should be removed (if slipped in) and treated as described under sulphide toning. If pasted in they should be copied. After finishing, all prints should be thoroughly dried and varnished by immersing in a varnish consisting of a 15 per cent. solution of gum dammar in benzene. There is a very slight tendency towards degradation of the white on the print by the use of this varnish. If desired, this may be avoided by immersing the print in a 1 per cent. solution of gelatin, drying, and then varnishing. For storage, prints should be interleaved with paper. This paper should be a pure raw photographic base. The packet of prints thus interleaved should be packed in two wrappings of wax paper. Storage should be in

as cool and dry a place as possible and one to which noxious fumes (including the products of combustion of gas) should not have access. In an addendum to the report, the committee state that an alternative mode of storage is suggested by the research laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Co. The use of a wooden container with a wooden core is recommended; this would permit of the escape of any gaseous products formed during the slow decomposition of the celluloid. As before, a temperature not exceeding 40° F. for storage is desirable.

SULPHIDE TONING OF BROMIDE PRINTS

Stock Bleaching Solution

Potassium ferricyanide 1 oz.
Ammonium bromide... 1 oz.

Water up to 10 oz.

For use take 1 oz. of stock solution and make up to 10 oz. with water.

Stock Sulphide Solution

Sodium sulphide ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water up to 10 oz.

For use take 1 oz. of stock solution and make up to 10 oz. with water.

Immerse the fixed and thoroughly washed print in the bleaching solution until the image is bleached. After washing it for a few minutes, place in the sulphide solution until it acquires a sepia colour, then wash the print for half an hour in running water. Old prints which have not been sulphide-toned may tone badly and present a poor appearance. It is advisable to ascertain the thoroughness of fixation by applying a test for the presence of free silver and by a test for sodium thiosulphate. For the former, take the drainings from the prints after washing is completed and, in a test tube, add a drop of dilute sodium sulphide solution. There should be no darkening. If darkening occurs, it indicates the presence of silver, and the prints must be again fixed and washed. In testing for thiosulphate, add to the drainings a drop of very dilute potassium permanganate solution. The pink colour should persist; if it does not, washing is not complete, and the prints must be again washed. Blank tests should be made with the wash water used, both for the sodium sulphide and the permanganate tests.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (i.e. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Vermi-Destroying Composition.—An insect-destroying powder composed of: Pyrethrum powder 25, naphthalene 2, camphor or camphor oil 2, magnesium carbonate 2, ultramarine 1. (Akira Imazu, Osaka. 278,816.)

Medicinal Paraffin Emulsions.—A process for the manufacture of emulsions of medicinal paraffin, in water or in aqueous solution, by the use of two emulsifying agents as agar-agar and tragacanth. (E. Glücksmann, Berlin. 255,456.)

Zinc Oxide.—A solution of zinc chloride is treated with lime to precipitate the zinc as basic chloride, which is subsequently treated with an equivalent quantity of lime to form zinc oxide. (Orkla Grube-Aktiebolag, Norway. 252,388.)

Glycols.—A process for making glycols by decomposing a chlorhydrin with caustic alkali, in the presence of water, in a closed vessel to prevent the escape of the corresponding olefine oxide. (Carbide and Chemicals Corporation, New York. 264,124.)

Artificial Medicinal Waters.—A method of treating ashes or combustion residues from lignites, brown coal, mineral coal or peat, with water, with further treatment of the extracts, if desired, by addition of salts such as carbonates and/or gases such as carbon dioxide. (Hans Branco, Berlin. 269,660.)

N-monoalkyl-p-amino Phenol.—A process for the production of N-monoalkyl-p-amino phenols from O-alkyl-N-alkyl acidyl-p-amino phenols, in which hydrolysis is effected with the aid of sulphuric acid under conditions preventing sulphonation. (Chem. Fabrik Grünau Landschott & Meyer A.-G., Berlin. 274,175.)

The Shop Lay-Out

It is inadvisable to lay down any hard and fast rules with regard to the arrangement of the interior of the retail chemist's shop. So many factors have to be taken into consideration in each case that every shop, of necessity, requires individual treatment, no matter whether the establishment is a small or a large one. The chemist's shop differs from most other retail stores in that the business does not lend itself to frequent rearrangement of the interior. Trade is not governed by the ebb and flow of fashion which makes constant alterations in stock and display equipment essential, and, with the possible exception of one or two showcase units, most of the equipment is in the form of fixtures, which, once in position, are kept there for a considerable period; and as these fittings are not easily adaptable, it is advisable to exercise the utmost care in their selection, and to consult a reliable firm of shopfitting specialists.

The general rule to-day, however, applies to all classes of shops, and that is that the utmost space must be given up to display, commensurate with facilities for free movement on the part of both customers and assistants and the easy accessibility of the stock. Shop lay-out must be planned, first of all, with this point in mind; but the convenience of customers requires careful consideration. The space occupied by counters, wall-fittings, showcases, display tables and the like should, of course, be in proportion to the size of the shop. Another point of importance in fitting out the interior is the provision of facilities for quick service with the least possible disturbance of display and stock. The wrapping, packing and labelling accessories should be placed in a position where they involve the minimum expenditure of time and effort. Paper rollers, string carriers, gummed tape machines, sealing appliances and so on should be close at hand, but out of sight of the customer, while the location of the numerous varieties of goods must, naturally, be governed by the relative importance, from the point of view of sales, of the individual items. Those products for which the greatest demand exists, or those which it is most desired to "push," will naturally be placed in a fairly prominent position; but the less important and less popular lines will occupy subsidiary sections, where they do not interfere with the sale of "bread and butter" goods. It is, however, a fairly safe rule in the average shop that the popular, quick-selling varieties of stock shall be placed in the most easily accessible positions, while the more incidental lines shall be arranged higher up, or in corners

or along the sides of the wall-fixture; but even to this there are exceptions. Some shops are blessed with more

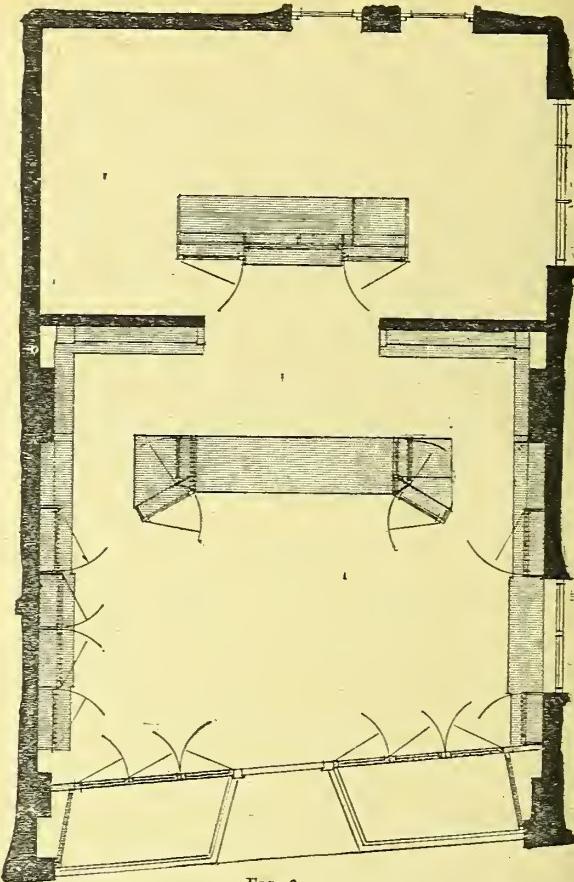


FIG. 2

than one entrance, and are thus provided with a greater freedom of choice in arranging the position of their various lines.

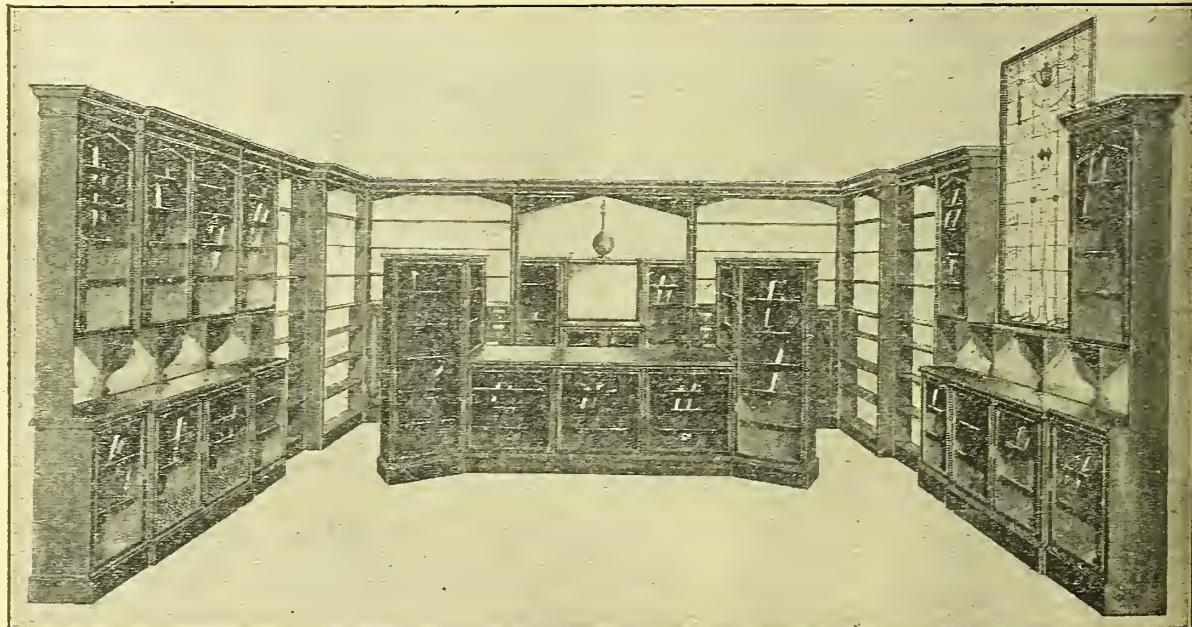


FIG. 1

Then, of course, the general style of the building has a great deal to do with how the various fittings and fixtures are placed. A shop with a cramped interior obviously requires different treatment from the establish-

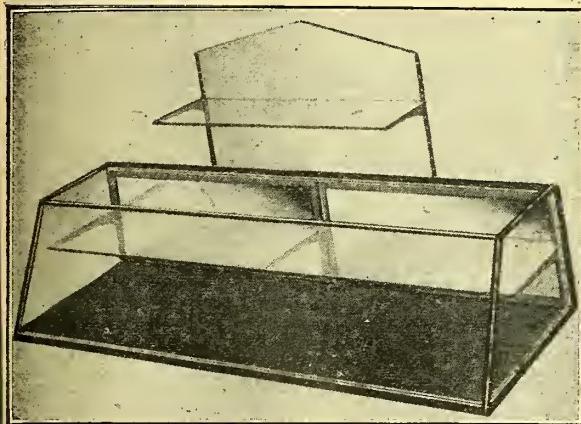


FIG. 3

ment where the extensive use of island display fittings can be made throughout the entire floor space, in addition to the counters and wall-fixtures. Again, with a new building, it is possible to have the whole shop lay-out planned on paper beforehand, so that every section can be arranged in the most satisfactory position, not only from the point of view of their sales-promoting possibilities, but also in regard to customers' convenience and a consideration of the best type of fitting to be employed. Other things being equal, it is always as well to arrange those goods which lend themselves to display in a position where they are most likely to make an appeal.

In regard to the exhibition of the goods: in a good-sized shop, auxiliary display aids in the shape of show-

cases and display tables can often be added with advantage, while in a long, narrow shop the monotonous effect of a long run of counters may be avoided by intersecting showcases or display tables at intervals, but leaving sufficient gangway space between them to permit the assistants to move freely without dislodging any of the items displayed. Display features should not be overdone, particularly in the small shop, otherwise they defeat the very ends for which they are employed. Some retail chemists make a practice of having several lines of a totally different nature in juxtaposition, on the assumption that the greater degree of variety there is in the shop, the more likely are customers to be interested. There is a certain amount of truth in this, and indubitably there are advantages about such an arrangement. For one thing, customers waiting their turn to be served may like to browse around the shop and, in doing so, may be suddenly brought into contact with an item which interests them, and may decide to purchase it there and then.

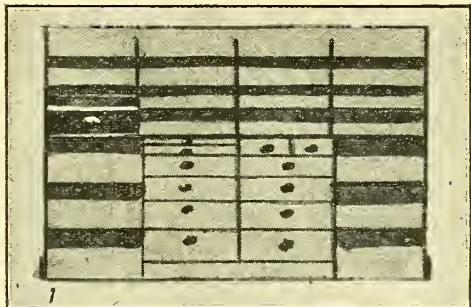


FIG. 4

The drawings which accompany this article effectively demonstrate the lines on which a modern chemist's shop may be carried out in a way which will provide quick-service facilities and maximum display. The shop is a

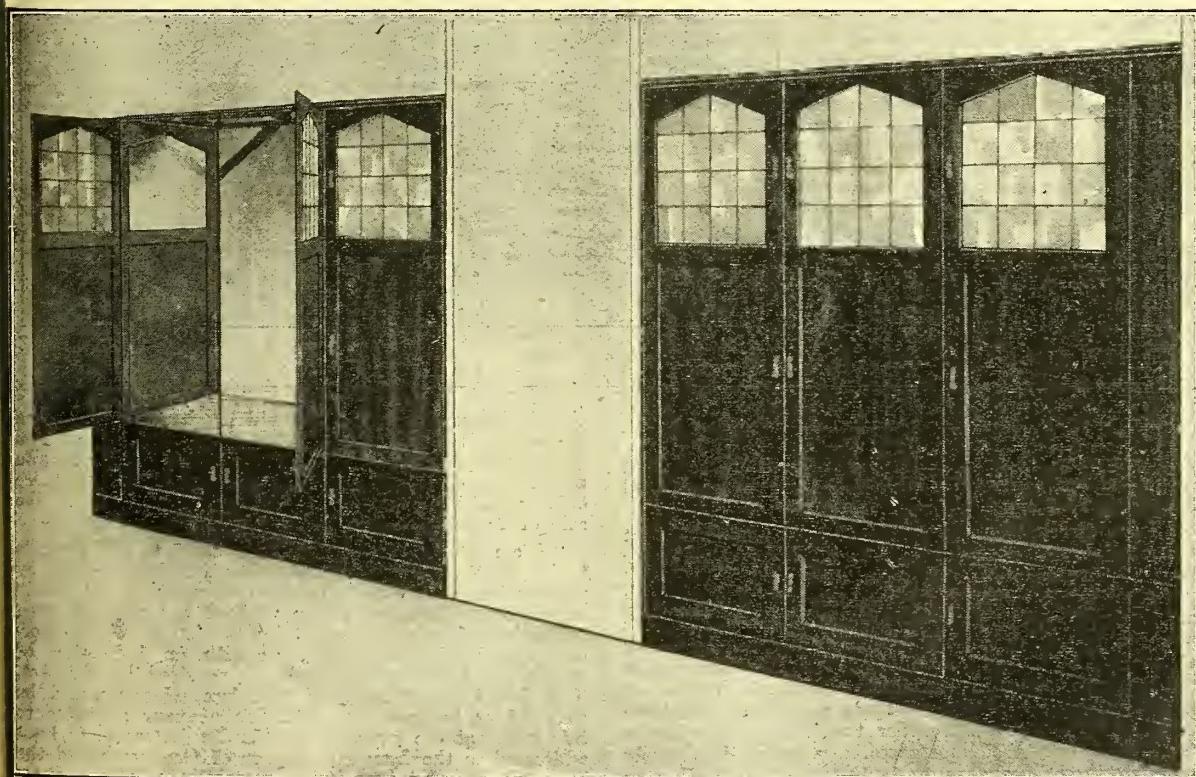


FIG. 6

double-fronted one of moderate size. The window enclosures and interior fittings were designed and carried out by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, for Mr. E. B. Humphreys, chemist and

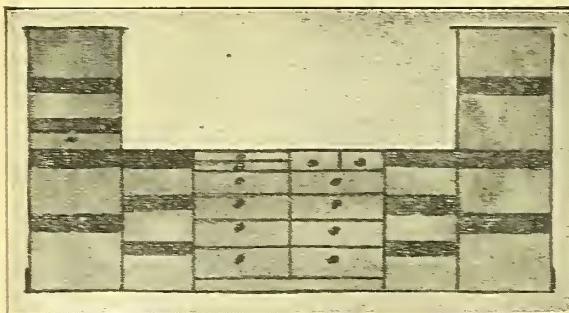


FIG. 5

druggist, Upminster. The building itself is a new one, but carried out in a half-timbered Tudor design, and the general treatment of the interior blends admirably with the shop front, with its plain brick risers and leaded glass transom relieved by roundels.

The front was erected by Samuel Haskins & Brothers, Ltd., Walthamstow, London, E.17. Fig. 1 shows a general view of the shop. It will be seen that something in the way of an innovation has been introduced by having the serving counter in the centre. The front of this is fitted with shelves and glass opening doors, while showcase units of a similar finish are fitted at either side. A glance at the plan of the shop (Fig. 2) will show that the position of the counter makes it of the utmost value as a display unit, for it is sufficiently well back from the door for customers to see the various items exhibited in the showcases on it. An additional display unit, not shown in the general view, is added in the shape of a counter-top showcase (Fig. 3). This has a sloping glass front, and is fitted with one glass shelf inside and two attached to a glass background above it. This unit is placed in the centre of the counter, and leaves a reasonable space for service on either side. The wall-fixtures cover the full length of wall space, being brought up to the window enclosures on either side. Those on the customers' side of the counter are fronted with glass, while the remaining sections, with the exception of the

lower parts on either side of the dispensary entrance, are fitted with plain, open shelving. Each of the latter sections is divided into two, one side forming a cupboard and the other being given up to drawers of the type employed in the old-style chemist's shop. The dispensary entrance is immediately behind the counter. An attractive setting is given to this by the arrangement of a screen placed a few feet back. The front of this is made up of display cases, with a mirror placed in the centre, while an imposing finish and a professional atmosphere is introduced at once by the use of a carboy immediately in the centre of the top of the screen. Fig. 4 shows the back of this dispensary screen, fitted with shelves and drawers, immediately behind which (see plan) are the dispensing counter and sink. Fig. 5 shows the back of the counter. Fig. 6 gives a full view of both the window enclosures. These are carried out in oak-panelled opening doors, with leaded glass in the upper sections. The windows have parquet bottoms, and recesses are provided below for the storage of sundries, spare display fittings, and so on. These also have opening doors on the same lines as the window backs. An interesting feature is the window on the right-hand side, which is of cathedral glass and blends admirably with the treatment of both interior and exterior. Fig. 7 shows the shop front.

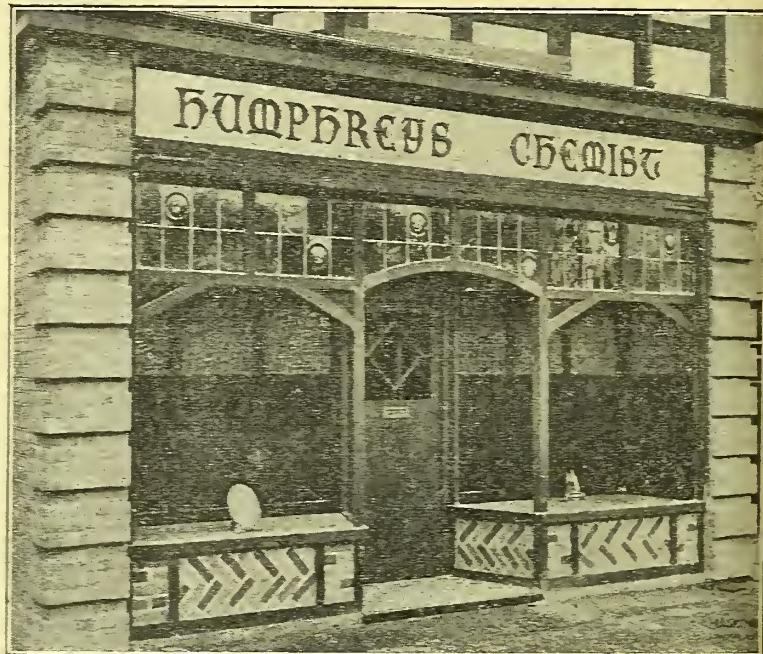


FIG. 7

Imported Tooth-Brushes

THE secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union has forwarded us a copy of the following letter, dated November 2, from the Board of Trade :—

"I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that a complaint was recently made to them by the Master Bone Brush Makers' Association that certain imported tooth-brushes of Japanese manufacture had been sold under the description 'wire drawn' when the bristles were not in fact drawn into position and fixed by means of wire. The Board are advised that the description 'wire drawn' applied to tooth-brushes which are not in fact made by that process would be held to constitute a false trade description under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. In the circumstances, any person improperly applying that description to tooth-brushes or selling or exposing for sale tooth-brushes to which that descrip-

tion is improperly applied would lay himself open to a prosecution under the Act. The Board would be obliged if you would be so good as to take such steps as you may think desirable to bring the matter to the notice of those of your members likely to be concerned in the sale of imported tooth-brushes."

"I am to add that it has also come to the Board's notice that imported tooth-brushes have been sold by pharmacists and others in this country under their names or trade-marks either without the accompanying indication of origin required by Section 1 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, or with an indication of origin not given conspicuously as required by the Act. The Board would be glad, therefore, if you would be so good as to draw the attention of your members to this point at the same time. Similar letters have been addressed to the London Chamber of Commerce and the Drug Club, and a copy is being sent to the Master Bone Brush Makers' Association."

Associations' Winter Session

Brighton and Hove.—The annual general meeting of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy was held on November 2, the president (Mr. F. W. Burgess) in the chair. A very satisfactory report and balance sheet was presented by the secretary (Mr. J. A. Dyson). The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—*President*, Mr. F. W. Burgess; *Vice-Presidents*, H. Bancks, F. J. Flatman, A. J. Franklin; *Treasurer*, H. R. Gwatkin; *Secretary*, J. A. Dyson; *Assistant Secretary*, K. J. Padwick; *Librarian*, C. S. Ashton; *Assistant Librarian*, H. B. Mackie; *Committee*, Messrs. Chatfield, Cupit, Hall, Jones, Plowright, Vickers and Yates.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association (the first meeting of the jubilee session) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 9. Miss Margaret McA. Smith (vice-president) in the chair. There was a large attendance. Miss I. A. Purdie (secretary) submitted the report on the summer session, from which it appeared that seven botanical excursions and one indoor demonstration had been carried out during the summer months with marked success. The report concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. Colin Gunn, Ph.C., Mr. Chas. W. Young, Ph.C., Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., F.C.S., Misses Isabel Barnetton and Nancy Denholm, Mr. A. Howieson, M.A., B.Sc., Mr. J. J. Aitken, Mr. J. J. Blackie, Ph.C., F.C.S., and Mr. Rutherford Hill, who had conducted the excursions and the demonstration. The secretary also submitted the report of the Prize Committee. The first prize, presented by Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, in the Ewing Pharmacy Prize Competition, was awarded to Mr. Thomas W. Strachan, and the second prize, presented by Mr. Arthur Cairns, to Miss Helen Fairgrieve. The Cumming Prize in practical pharmacy, presented by Dr. John Cumming, was awarded to Mr. Harry R. Urquhart, the second prize, presented by the president (Mr. J. W. Laing, F.C.S.), to Mr. Thomas W. Strachan, and the third prize, presented by Miss Margaret Grant Boag (ex-president) to Mr. Charles H. Scarborough. The Dey Prize, presented by Mr. Alexander J. Dey, F.R.S.E., was awarded to Mr. John H. Hall. The Duncan Botanical Prize, presented by Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., was won by Mr. Robert K. Gibson. The Young Photographic Prize, presented by Mr. Hamilton B. Young, for the best photographic picture, was awarded to the president. The report closed by expressing the thanks of the association to the donors of these prizes. Mr. William Duncan presented the prizes to the successful competitors. On the motion of the chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Duncan and to the other donors. The chairman then called upon the president, who proceeded to deliver the opening address, his subject being *Our Association: An Outline of its History*. (An abstract appears on pp. 643 et seq. of this issue.) On the motion of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Laing.

Manchester.—The monthly meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 9. The president (Mr. J. A. Collins), before proceeding with the business of the meeting, referred to the appointment of a member, Mr. Harry Brindle, F.I.C., Ph.C., as an examiner in London. Mr. William Kirkby (vice-president) added his congratulations. Mr. Brindle suitably replied. The chairman said that the subject, *Everyday Problems in the Pharmacy*, was an interesting one, and he was sure Mr. Franklin would make it of practical value. (An abstract of the paper appears on p. 630 of this issue.) An animated discussion followed. Mr. Bygott asked why unregistered firms could sell phenol mixture under proprietary names. Mr. Brindle said, regarding the darkening of a mixture of simple syrup and phosphoric acid (two bottles of which Mr. Franklin had brought as specimens), it was an interesting point as to whether the crystals which had deposited at the bottom of each bottle were invert sugar. A member asked if there was a good method of preparing emuls. chlorof. B.P.C. and emuls. menth. pip. B.P.C. This was replied to by a statement that none was known. Mr. Brindle had brought a bottle of medicine, made up from the following prescription: Sod. bicarb., gr. v.; pulv. rhei co., gr. xx.; spt. chlorof., qvijss.; aq. menth. pip., ad 5ss. This, on being made up,

became solid in a few hours, and after standing some time, it was difficult even to push a stirring rod into the mixture. One member present said he had got over the difficulty by emptying the contents out of the bottle shortly after being made, and by mixing in a mortar a second time a satisfactory mixture had resulted. Mr. Miller had a formula which had presented some difficulties; it was: Methyl salicyl., 5j.; menthol, gr. xxx.; lin. pot. iod. cum sapon., 3v.; vaselin. alb., ad 5j. This he had succeeded in making by adding pulv. tragac. 20 grains to the ounce. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Franklin was passed.

Festivities

Dance at Cheltenham

A DANCE was held at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, on November 4, under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the local Conference Executive. The party, consisting mainly of pharmacists, their ladies, and students, numbered about seventy, and a very enjoyable time was spent. The local committee was gratified by a surprise visit paid by Mr. R. R. Bennett and Dr. Crossley Holland. The dance band was organised by the local pharmaceutical students.

London Sports' Club Dinner

THE "Script" Sports Club again joined with the London Chemists' Sports Club for the annual dinner and dance at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., on November 10. A representative gathering of nearly two hundred sat down to the dinner, the president (Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C.) in the chair. The musical part of the programme was given by Mrs. Gibson and Messrs. R. Munford and P. Kain. Only the loyal toast was allowed, as the distribution of prizes made a long programme. Guests were received by the president and Mrs. Hearle. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Hearle and Mrs. A. R. Keith, but the special ones were presented by the donors or their representatives, Mr. Weight (S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. G. D. Bowie (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), Mr. Kraushaar (T. Illingworth & Co.), Mr. G. A. Malcolm and Mr. F. A. Lawman (Vinolia Co., Ltd.). Dancing took place from 10 p.m. to midnight. Messrs. Hearle and Swanston were responsible for the excellent arrangements. The prize list was as follows:—

SHOOTING.—*Maw Challenge Shield*: Winners, Northern. Team: A. G. Felton (Capt.), G. G. Gibson, J. T. Carr, W. E. Swanston, A. R. C. Honiatt, J. V. Walters. *Keall Cup*: Winner, J. Chalmers. *S.S.C. Practice Spoons*: A. M. Garden, J. Chalmers, F. G. Wells, A. G. Felton.

BOWLS.—*Glaxo Cup*: Winners, Northern. Team: W. B. Dow (skip), J. McRostie, A. Grassick, F. Perrett. Pairs, winners, South-Eastern: F. Biffin, W. Ralph (skip). Singles (President's Prize), C. J. A. Taggart. (Duncan Flockhart's Prize), J. Downing.

BILLIARDS.—*Shirtliffe Cup*: 1, C. Happold; 2, H. G. Wood.

SNOOKER.—*Malcolm Cup*: Winners, Northern. Team: A. J. Shuttleworth, G. G. Gibson, H. G. Wood. Singles: 1, L. W. Kinlside; 2, H. G. Wood.

TENNIS (Bromley Prize).—Ladies: winner, Miss D. B. Sawtell; (S.S.C. Prize): Gent's: winner, H. B. Walker.

GOLF.—*Illingworth Cup*: Winner, Miss Parker. (S.S.C. Spoons): Mrs. Rae, J. Deas (2), W. E. Cane, F. G. Wells, D. P. Rae (2). *Victor Ludorum Cup* (Vinolia): Winner, Mr. W. E. Swanston. *Club Bogey*: Ladies: Mrs. Rae Gentlemen: W. E. Swanston. Monthly Spoons: Ladies: Miss Parker, Mesdames Downing, Clarke, Parker, Rae, Swanston. Gentlemen: Messrs. Gibson, Rae (2), Wells (2), Carr, Deas, Collings, Swanston, Walker, Jones, Pryce.

PUTTING.—*Annual Club Handicap*: Mrs. Deas. *Annual Club Open Competition*: Mrs. Gibson. *Monthly Spoons*: Mesdames Perrett, J. Brown. Gibson, Swanston, Walters.

TENNIS.—*Annual Handicap Tournament* (Singles): Ladies: Mrs. Swanston. Gentlemen: H. B. Walker. *Tennis Drive*: Ladies: Mrs. Swanston, Mrs. Collings. Gentlemen: J. Deas, H. Wright.

QUOITS.—*Monthly Spoons*: D. P. Rae (2), T. Beech, F. G. Wells, J. T. Carr.

SHOOTING.—Bell Medal: A. G. Felton. Society Medal: A. G. Felton. Monthly Spoons: W. E. Swanston, R. A. Evans, G. G. Gibson, A. R. C. Honiatt. S.M.R.C. Certificates: A. G. Felton (2), W. E. Swanston, J. T. Carr.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Minister of Labour (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) informed Mr. Buchanan, on November 10, that the following amounts would be contributed, approximately, during the financial year from the commencement of the proposed new Unemployment Insurance Bill:—Employers, £17,000,000; employed persons, £14,500,000; Exchequer, £12,250,000; total, £43,750,000.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

In reply to a question by Mr. Hardie, on November 10, regarding the average cost per person for medicine, etc., for insured persons in Glasgow, London and other large cities, the Minister of Health (Mr. N. Chamberlain) stated that the average cost per prescription during August last, the latest month for which figures are available, was as follows:—London, 8.1d.; Birmingham, 7.8d.; Manchester, 8.9d.; Liverpool, 8.5d.

DENTAL CLINICS

Colonel Applin asked the Minister of Health, on November 10, whether his attention has been drawn to the establishment of dental clinics by various approved societies; and what steps he proposes to take in this matter?

Mr. Chamberlain: Approved societies have no power under the National Health Insurance Act to establish dental clinics, but a few clinics have been established by bodies indirectly associated with approved societies. I have referred the general question of the provision of dental treatment in clinics to a special committee representative of approved societies and dentists, and I am hoping very shortly to receive a report on the subject.

SHEEP-DIPS

Mr. H. Jones, on November 15, asked the Minister of Agriculture why farmers are not permitted to use a dip containing arsenic for the second dipping of sheep in double-dipping areas?

Mr. Guinness: The life history of the sheep scab parasite is such that, to cure sheep affected with the disease, it is necessary to dip the sheep twice within fourteen days. Approved dips mainly fall into two classes, those containing arsenic and known as "poisonous" dips, and those which contain carbolic acid or one of its derivatives, known as "non-poisonous" dips. Formerly the choice of either a poisonous or a non-poisonous dip rested with the farmer. Experience, however, has shown that unless the greatest care is exercised in dipping sheep twice within fourteen days in arsenical dips, a certain number die of arsenical poisoning. Frequent warnings of dipping twice in arsenical dips had failed to prevent dipping accidents, and as it was after the second dipping that the sheep were poisoned, the Ministry, by Order in 1926, prohibited the use of arsenical dips for the second dipping.

IMPORT DUTIES

Replying to a question put by Sir John Power, on November 9, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury Trade Department (Mr. A. M. Samuel) stated that, apart from articles of food, drink and tobacco, the revenue derived from import duties on manufactured articles of the classes named below during the period April 1 to September 30, 1927, is as follows:—

	£
Cinematograph Films	115,000
Clocks and Watches	241,000
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	1,460,000
Musical Instruments	102,000
Key Industry Goods	308,000
Lace and Embroidery	106,000
Cutlery	56,000
Gloves	269,000
Gas Mantles	4,000
Packing or Wrapping Paper	254,000
Translucent Pottery	37,000
Matches	1,099,000
Playing Cards	1,000

Wills

DR. JOHN ROBINSON LEEBODY, M.A., D.Sc., London-derry, the well-known analyst, left personal estate valued at £5,065.

MR. DANIEL MAIN, of 299 St. James's Road, Glasgow, chemist and druggist, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £1,129 2s. 1d.

MR. ALEXANDER NASMYTH BOWMAN, of Rodger Street, Anstruther, N.B., chemist and druggist, who died August 4 last, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £5,352 6s. 2d.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN MEREDITH, of Springfield, Tandragee, co. Armagh, chemist and druggist, who died on July 9, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £1,485 12s. 5d.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLEY, of "Llandovery," 29 Attleborough Road, Nuneaton, Warwick, chemist and druggist, who died on June 6, 1926, intestate, left estate of the gross value of £1,645 13s. 8d., with net personality nil.

MR. WILLIAM NEWCOMBE HOMEYARD, of 193 The Grove, Denmark Hill, S.E., proprietary medicine proprietor, who died July 6, aged seventy-three years, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £95,965, with net personality £86,752. The will, dated March 10, 1913, leaves the whole of the property to his wife, Mrs. Homeyard, to whom probate has been granted.

MR. WALTER GARTHWAITE, of Lynton, Northfield Road, Dewsbury, Yorks, of Garthwaite Brothers, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Boothroyd Lane, died on August 5, aged fifty-two, leaving £5,433 9s. 8d., with net personality £3,014 14s. 11d., all of which he leaves to his children. The executors are Fred Garthwaite, of Anroyd Street, Dewsbury, brother, and John Bullock Garthwaite, and Joseph Garthwaite, of Dewsbury, sons.

MR. JAMES WALKER, J.P., of 21 Harton Lane, South Shields, Durham, chemist and druggist, of 51-53 Hudson Street, Tyne Dock, who died on August 14, left estate of the gross value of £1,155 12s. 7d., with net personality £1,009 1s. 5d. Probate of his will and two codicils has been granted to his son, Hugh Campbell Walker, pharmaceutical chemist, of 234 Stanhope Road, South Shields, and James Johnson, draper, of 35 Addison Road, West Boldon, Durham.

MR. ALEXANDER LEWIN MILNE, of 7 Gedling Grove, Nottingham, formerly secretary of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and afterwards a director of an associated company, who died on August 17 last, aged seventy-one years, left estate of the gross value of £40,681 12s. 5d., with net personality £39,854 13s. 1d. Probate of the will has been granted to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C., and Miss Florence Elizabeth Ellen Milne, of 7 Gedling Grove. The testator left to his godson, Eric Symes Abbott, a sum equal to 1 per cent. of the net value of his estate, and as his wife died in his lifetime, he left to each of his domestic servants, Fanny Johnson and Mabel Johnson, each a sum equal to 1 per cent. of the net value of the property, and the residue of the property to his daughter, Florence Elizabeth Ellen Milne.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD FOX, J.P., of Westwood, Woodford Green, Essex, and of William Fox & Sons, wholesale chemists and druggists, 109 Bethnal Green Road, E.2, who died on September 4, leaving £56,209 9s., with net personality £31,408 17s. 9d. The executors are Charles William Norman Fox, of Southwood, Manor Road, Reigate, and Ernest Kaye Fox, of 10 Stanley Avenue, Beckenham, sons, and Thomas Henry Knight, of Broomhill Road, Woodford Green. He gives £600 to his wife, £100 each to the executors, £100 to Arthur William Fluck, £300 to the London Congregational Union, £300 to the Almshouse Branch of Parmiters Foundation, Victoria Park, £2 for each year of service to Sarah Ayres, if in his employ at the time of his death, and the residue of the property in trust for his wife for life and then for his children.

Trade Notes

OSTELIN TABLETS are now available in large bottles containing 250 tablets, to retail at 12s. 6d. per bottle. Supplies can be obtained through the usual trade channels.

A NEW EDITION of the catalogue of stock labels printed by James Townsend & Sons, London and Exeter, is now ready, and will form a useful addition to chemists' reference literature.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF WINE ESSENCES will be sent to chemists who make application to J. M. Bannerman & Co., 7A Grange Road, Edinburgh. The varieties offered are mentioned in the advertisement columns of this issue.

THE BUYING and shipping of all pharmaceutical supplies for House & McGeorge, Ltd., Kenya Colony, whose business is now incorporated in Kodak (East Africa), Ltd., is being continued by Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn, Ltd., 84 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

THE VANITY CASE containing a book of Papier Poudré, a lip-stick, and a mirror is stated by Papier Poudré, Ltd., 45 Baker Street, London, W., to have been in exceptionally large demand. As is suggested on another page, the case is an excellent line for Christmas trade.

PINE-Olive SOAP.—Prices (wholesale and retail) of Pine-Olive soap are given in the advertisement of The National Trading Corporation, Ltd., 30 Duke Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. Supplies are also obtainable from R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., 29-33 Berners Street, W.1.

ALMANACKS containing interesting information on a variety of subjects are always welcomed by the general public, consequently this is a good advertising medium. The General Press (1927), Ltd., 32 Fleet Lane, London, E.C.4, specialise in this form of literature and will send full particulars on application.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BORAX over other salts used for bath crystals were recently dealt with in the C. & D. (p. 539). Small crystals particularly suitable for this toilet preparation may be obtained from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. A sample and other information will be sent post free on request.

AVOCIN, a remedy for colds as well as a preventive, is, we are informed, prepared according to a prescription which has yielded excellent results in practice. Avocin is put up in glass-stoppered bottles fitted with a brush for painting the mucous membrane of the nostrils with the preparation, and is manufactured by the "Avocin" Syndicate, 36 Kennington Road, London, S.E.1.

BOXALL, SMITH & CO., 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, have been appointed agents for E. Tosse & Co., Hamburg. Among the products manufactured by the latter figure Bismogenol, an oily suspension of an organic bismuth compound used in syphilis, and Nitroscleran, a combination of sodium nitrite with Trunecek's serum, given to combat hypertension.

BOURNVILLE PRODUCTS.—Chocolates are always acceptable to young and old, and Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville, Birmingham, remind us that their packed chocolates, in attractive boxes, such as "Mayfair" and "King George," make delectable Christmas gifts. Nor must the old favourites in block form be forgotten, which now include an "Orange" and "Nut and Fruit" chocolate.

RADIOSTOL PELLETS.—A convenient form of the vitamin D principle has recently been issued, by the British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, as pellets of Radiostol, which is irradiated ergosterol of standardised strength. The pellets are issued in bottles of 50, and present a palatable preparation of this important vitamin, now fully acknowledged to offer advantageous results in pathological cases due to calcium deficiency and lack of sunshine.

GOLDEN GLORY CARTONS.—In order to obviate any difficulty which may arise owing to the changed packing of Golden Glory, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., 71-75 New Oxford Street, London, W.1, are sending out a number of the new gold cartons, into which tablets wrapped in the old style may be slipped without removal of the wrapper. The current advertising of Golden Glory shows a picture

of the new pack, and doubtless many users will be expecting to receive the article in accordance with the illustrations in the lay Press.

WELLCOME PHOTOGRAPHIC DIARY.—There can be few, if any, publications concerned with photography which offer so great a value for 1s. 6d. as the Wellcome Photographic Exposure Calculator, Handbook and Diary, and chemists having a photographic business would do well to bring the booklet to the notice of their customers. The Handbook is a most suitable Christmas present for any amateur photographer—the exposure calculator alone is well worth the money, and a similar sum is often spent on a simple diary which shortly afterwards gets lost or discarded—while the mass of technical information and the space for notes and records renders it most useful to the serious worker. We have recently received from Burroughs Wellcome & Co. a copy of the 1928 edition, the frontispiece of which is an excellent example of two-colour toning. The literary contents are written as simply and directly as possible, and include articles on development, desensitising, intensifying, reducing, printing and toning. In the exposure section all the plates and films, bromide and gaslight papers have been carefully tested and the speeds revised. An article on exposure in cinematography will be appreciated by the ever-growing number of motion-picture workers. Four editions are issued respectively for the Northern Hemisphere and tropics, Southern Hemisphere and tropics, Australia and tropics, United States of America.

Trade-marks Applied for

(The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.)

- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 7, 1927.)
- "STANCOL"; for disinfecting fluids (2). By S. F. Crier, 175 Old Street, London, E.C.1. 480,525.
 - "PHONOGENE"; for disinfectants for telephones (2). By General Phono Services, 4 Adam Street, Baker Street, London, W.1. 482,765.
 - "AGROZONE"; for sheep dips, etc. (2). By Ozone Chemical Co., Ltd., Coal Pit Hill, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent. 483,377.
 - "CANISENE"; for disinfectant powders for dry cleaning dogs (2). By J. & C. Hall, 3 Mitre Chambers, Mitre Street, London, E.C.3. 484,031.
 - "AGRICIDE"; for chemicals (2). By Agricultural Products, Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 484,069. (Associated.)
 - "AIROSAN" and "AEROSAN"; for medicines (3). By Aerosan G.m.b.H., 56 Klopstockstrasse, Berlin, N.W.25. 479,070. (Associated.)
 - Ecclesiastical design of mitre, etc., and including stag's head; for medicated wine (3). By Lord Abbot A. Vonier, Buckfast Abbey, St. Mary's Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon. 480,827.
 - "LIMALITE" forming design with letters "S A" ("S A" disclaimed); for medicated preparations (3). By I. Abramowsky, 17 Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.10. 483,235.
 - "FLAG BRAND" with design of flag bearing cross and letter "V" ("V" disclaimed); for surgical dressings (3). By Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mill Lane, Preston. 483,495. (Associated.)
 - "KEMKRAFT"; for medicinal chemicals (3), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. S. Galloway, 79 New Street, Birmingham. 484,464/465. (Associated.)
 - "CAFIRIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 484,624.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:	
B/2710. Arcos goggles (for violet ray work)	G/1810. Buchana's sheep dip
W/1011. BPS. (unburstable hot-water bottle)	M/911. Knucklefit rubber gloves
M/1211. "Breath of Pine"	S/1011. M-Rex pile ointment

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

CAPMAN.—At "The Thorn," Station Road, Shotts, on November 10, the wife of William Chapman, M.P.S., of a son.

SLOPER.—On November 14, the wife of Lewis J. Sloper, M.P.S., 169 Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, of a daughter.

Deaths

CAMPBELL.—At 18 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12, on November 12, after a long illness, Mr. William John Campbell, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

FAIRCHILD.—In New York, U.S.A., on November 13, Mr. Samuel William Fairchild (Fairchild Brothers & Foster, manufacturing chemists), aged seventy-five. Mr Fairchild was of English ancestry, being a direct descendant of Thomas Fairchild, who crossed the Atlantic and founded the plantation of Stratford, Connecticut, in or about the year 1636. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (which subsequently conferred on him the honorary degree of Master in Pharmacy) in 1873: during the next few years he had retail and wholesale experience in New York with Caswell, Hazard & Co. and with McKesson & Robbins respectively. In 1878 Mr. Fairchild and his brother, Mr. Benjamin T. Fairchild, commenced business in New York as manufacturing chemists, specialising in preparations of digestive enzymes: three years later Mr. Macomb G. Foster was taken into partnership, and the firm's title was changed to Fairchild Brothers & Foster. From an early period in his career Mr. S. W. Fairchild evidenced an active interest in public affairs, and especially in pharmaceutical education. From 1890 to 1896 he was president of the New York College of Pharmacy, which under his vigorous direction moved into more modern premises: eventually, in 1922, he had the satisfaction of being present at the formal burning of the college mortgage, dating from 1878. Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster established in this country, in 1904, the well-known Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes, in recognition of the good relationship which has long existed between the firm and British pharmacy. This was the first scholarship for pharmaceutical students in which business knowledge was recognised as an examination subject. Competitions were held annually in various centres from 1905 to 1916 inclusive: there was then an interval till 1923, when the annual examinations were resumed. Mr. Fairchild was entertained at dinner in London in 1911, by a representative gathering of British pharmacists, in appreciation of his initiative in founding the scholarship and prizes. In the same year he placed a sum of money at the disposal of the late Dr. A. W. Crossley for providing a series of post-graduate lectures in chemistry at Bloomsbury Square; these lectures were delivered in the following year by the late Sir William Tilden and other distinguished research chemists. On returning to the United States in 1912 Mr. Fairchild (who in the course of his travels crossed the Atlantic nearly a hundred times) received the degree of Master of Science from Columbia University. He was president of the Union



MR. S. W. FAIRCHILD

League Club of New York in 1911-15, and held office in various capacities in many other United States societies; he was also a member of London and Paris clubs. During the European war Mr. Fairchild received decorations for distinguished services from the President of the French Republic, the King and Queen of Belgium, and the King of Greece. He married, in 1877, the daughter of Judge A. B. Tappan, of the New York City Supreme Court, and had a family of one son and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild celebrated quite recently their golden wedding.

MANNERS.—In a nursing home, recently, Mrs. Eliza Manners, widow of the late Mr. William Frederick Manners, and principal of Manners & Hopkinson, manufacturing chemists, 82 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, aged eighty-seven. The business, which was established in 1898, will be continued by Mrs. Hopkinson.

PLAYFORD.—At 22 Hallgate, Doncaster, on November 6, Mr. Frederick William Playford, chemist and druggist, for many years manager to Boots Ltd., at Lincoln and Doncaster. Mr. Playford qualified in 1879.

STUCKEY.—On November 11, Mr. William George Stuckey, chemist and druggist, manager to J. Harcombe Cuff, Ltd., chemists, New Southgate, N.11. Mr. Stuckey qualified in 1891.

THOMPSON.—At "Glengarry," Silverwood Road, Peterborough, on November 14, Mr. George Thompson, chemist and druggist (late of Huddersfield), the beloved husband of E. A. Thompson, aged sixty-nine.

Personalities

At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Jersey, Mr. T. W. Attenborough, Ph.C., St. Heliers, gave an address on "Patent Medicines."

OWING to a breakdown in health, Mr. J. Beard, representative of The Erasmic Co., Ltd., in the Southern Counties, has resigned his position, which is being filled temporarily by Miss D. P. Sergeant.

MR. FRED. W. BRIGGS, chemist and druggist, Stourbridge, again successfully contested St. Mary's ward in the recent municipal elections, and has since been elected chairman of the highways and improvement committee.

COUNCILLOR W. G. WELLS, chemist and druggist, secretary of the Maidstone Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, has for the second time been successful, this time with a greatly increased majority, in the local municipal elections.

MR. JAMES FERNIE, chemist and druggist, Bethlehem, South Africa, and **Mrs. FERNIE** are sailing from Durban per s.s. "Ulysses" on December 14 *en route* for London. Owing to health reasons, Mr. Fernie recently disposed of his business.

IN connection with an article on the Loughborough Photographic Society in a recent issue of "The New Photographer" is a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. W. F. Charles, F.R.M.S., chemist and druggist, chairman of Zenobia, Ltd. Mr. Charles has held the office of president for four years, during which time the membership has greatly increased. He is also the inventor of a camera which can be used for telephoto and microscopie work as well as for ordinary photography.

THERE has been a number of changes among the pharmaceutical staff of H.M. Prisons of late. The alterations in personnel include Messrs. J. Lasseter (Liverpool), S. A. Clyde (Manchester), and E. Palmer (Pentonville), who have each retired on superannuation after more than thirty years' service. Mr. Lasseter, indeed, had some thirty-six years to his credit, in addition to previous service in the Royal Navy. Mr. J. Douglas Gow and Mr. Henry Davis have been appointed to Manchester and Liverpool respectively, and the existing vacancy is about to be filled, keeping the total number of pharmacists at seven. The last appointment was in 1912. Messrs. Lasseter and Clyde were each presented with wireless valve sets as testimonials from their colleagues, with speeches of goodwill from their governors and medical officers.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Wholesale Houses

may not be places where pharmaceutical apprenticeships in their entirety should be served, but there is no getting away from the fact that provision is made in the laboratories of wholesale houses for attaining the skill in manipulative work which Professor Armstrong commended so highly a few weeks ago. Opportunities for this are not so common as they ought to be in chemists' shops nowadays. To that extent, therefore, I must admit to being in sympathy with Mr. Beardsley and others who press the claims of wholesale houses for recognition of training received in their laboratories (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 579). I disagree, however, with the suggestion that the only thing the wholesaler cannot do is to teach the art of salesmanship. There is much more than this which can be learned only in the open pharmacy, as can be vouched for by anyone whose early training has been received elsewhere than in a shop.

Leicestershire Pharmacists

are to be congratulated on having in their midst so enlightened a medical practitioner as Dr. Harris, upon whose recent statements you comment (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 608). He is reported to have stated that the chemists who dispense medicines for insured persons are worthy of better remuneration than the doctors who write the prescriptions. This may, of course, be regarded as an extreme view; a fair statement of the case would be that chemists ought to be paid equally well with the doctors, in proportion to the extent of the service they render. But the important point is that a doctor occupying so prominent a position should publicly admit the inadequacy of our remuneration. We all think we are underpaid for N.H.I. dispensing, and I wish I could feel as sure that we all go the right way to work in order to carry public opinion with us in the matter. What I mean by this is that so many in our ranks still persist in charging too little for medicine dispensed for private patients. The more we underestimate the value of our services in this way, the less prospect will there be of getting N.H.I. dispensing fees pushed up to reasonable figures.

A Diploma

such as suggested by Mr. E. S. Peck (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 610) might be quite a good thing, but I trust any arrangements that may be made in that direction will ensure that the diploma may only be granted to pharmacists. As I read your report, Mr. Peck's idea is that the diploma should be issued to pharmaceutical chemists who have undergone a course of instruction in physiological chemistry and micro-biology; but I venture to suggest that chemists and druggists already in practice might also be privileged to work for the diploma. Why bar the way to the many who are duly qualified as pharmacists though they may not put "Ph.C." after their names, and who have a flair for work of the kind indicated? Apart from this, I think it is much more sensible to make provision in the way suggested by Mr. Peck, for encouraging the systematic training of pharmacists in pathological methods and so forth, than by endeavouring to drag such subjects within the scope of the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination.

Sympathy with Others

should not blind us to possible omission on their part to do what they could to help themselves. I feel impelled to write thus on reading the complaint by Mr. A. E. Ferris (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 618) about the insidious ways in which unqualified persons encroach upon our legitimate business. I should like to know whether Mr. Ferris reported to the proper authorities that a hairdresser was apparently breaking the law. If not, and if other pharmacists adopt the same attitude, how can it be expected that abuses of this kind will disappear? As regards the chlorodyne lozenges and the paregoric lozenges alleged to be sold by confectioners, surely there exist legal powers to deal with such

sales, whether or not the lozenges really contain chlorodyne or paregoric. Street hawkers may be more difficult to deal with, but even they can be brought into line if everyone does his duty in the matter. I do not agree that it is nobody's business to inquire if such people are keeping within the law. As a matter of fact, it is everybody's business to do all that is reasonably possible to prevent the law being broken and to help to bring offenders to book.

The Early Medicinal Use

of malt, concerning which there appears a note in your issue of November 12, is not easy to be traced, inasmuch as it is difficult to say at what period it was esteemed a medicine rather than an article of diet. Polenta, which was a kind of malt, was accounted by Aetius, in the sixth century, and Paulos Aegineta, in the following century, as possessing medicinal properties. As to how the *Bύρη* of the Greeks was prepared, it is curious to note that Thomas Fuller (the divine and historian, not the physician) in his "Worthies of England" falls back upon the description of its preparation given by Aetius. In the history of Bedfordshire he writes:—"no Malster of Bedford, can better describe the manner thereof [its process of production] than is done by Aetius: *Est hordeum madefactum, quod germen emisit, deinde cum ligulis enatis tostum est.*" Fuller had a great opinion of malt, for he thought that barley water was an invention which "found out itself"; "but to make mault for drinke was a master-piece indeed."

Thomas Fuller,

to whom your correspondent refers, was the physician who was the author of the "Pharmacopœia Extemporanea," which first appeared in its Latin dress in 1702. There were several editions in that language, and several editions of the English translation. One of the peculiarities of this book is, as your correspondent intimates, the large number of medicinal "Ales" for which Fuller stood sponsor. It contains upwards of thirty, of which the first is "Antimonial Ale," and the last "Ale of the Woods," apparently intended for those suffering from the lues Veneris. I should hesitate to suggest that the beneficent Fuller had it in mind that the malt, *qua* malt, played any significant part as a remedial agent. His encomium is altogether spread over the Ale and the Beer. There is a rotundity in the style of the paragraphs which he devotes to this matter that would have won the approval of Alexander Pope, as a specimen of English setting forth the author's subject. He says: "Whatever some outlandish Men may invidiously say, and others as rashly believe, middling Ale, brew'd of the best Malt, boiled, fermented, depurated according to Art; that hath no burnt, musty, or otherwise ill smack; that is pale, sparkling, fine, fresh, and not upon the fret; and also is of Age just to leave its Malty taste grow Winey, and yet not run into any Degree of Sourness: Such liquor is the most comfortable and coveted Drink the World perhaps ever yet found out, to pacify the loudest of Nature's Cries, under the Tortures of a burning, hot, thirsty stomach The sweeter, softer and thicker Ale is, the more it suppleth, filleth and nourisheth; the smarter and staler, the more it openeth and detergeth."

There are Probably

now alive some who remember the introduction of malt extract. The O.E.D. gives 1872 as the first date for the name "extract of malt," which is at least ten years subsequent to the appearance of the article itself as well as of the mention of it in pharmaceutical and medical literature. The earliest preparations were, perhaps, those of Hoff and of Loeflund, the former of these being introduced about 1862.

CHEMISTS' AND DOCTORS' HOURS.—At a recent meeting of the Stoke-on-Trent Traders' Association it was agreed to recommend that the closing hours during the winter months should be as before, including 7 o'clock for four nights. A member said that these hours were not observed. The trouble was that the chemists kept open late. They were the worst offenders, and said it was because the doctors did not write the panel patients' prescriptions in time.

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spirits. Of interest also at the moment are the tables relating to sugar duties. As we pointed out in an editorial article on November 12 (p. 607), sugar is undergoing a depression which threatens to become more acute. The net receipts yielded by the medicine-stamp duty for the past five years are given, together with the following table showing the respective numbers of makers or vendors and the yield of medicine-licence duty:—

Year ended March 31	England		Scotland		Total	
	No.	Net Re- ceipts	No.	Net Re- ceipts	No.	Net Re- ceipts
1922-23 ..	44,557	£ 11,144	3,766	£ 941	48,323	12,085
1923-24 ..	47,108	11,774	3,976	994	51,084	12,768
1924-25 ..	49,047	12,263	4,234	1,058	53,281	13,321
1925-26 ..	51,827	12,967	4,384	1,096	56,211	14,063
1926-27 ..	55,210	13,797	4,522	1,131	59,732	14,928

The pages of the report and tables dealing with the non-dutiable use of alcohol interest most those engaged in the corresponding manufacturing trades. A total of 7,796,934 proof gallons of spirits was issued for the manufacture of methylated spirits. The quantities used in each of the four classes were: (a) "Industrial Methylated Spirits," for use, under revenue supervision, in industrial and other operations for which mineralised methylated spirits are unsuitable, and (b) "Industrial Methylated Spirits (Pyridinised)," for use in the manufacture of finish for sale, 6,395,117 proof gallons; (c) "Mineralised Methylated Spirits," for use free from revenue supervision, 2,347,593 proof gallons; (d) "Power Methylated Spirits," for generating mechanical power, 4,224 proof gallons. The number of bulk gallons of industrial methylated spirits used was 4,025,435, compared with 4,179,156 gallons in the preceding year. Some of the uses with the quantities for the two years are given, including, for the first time, the consumption of industrial spirit in dispensing:—

Use	Quantity used	
	Year ended March 31	
	1926	1927
<i>Manufactures:</i>		
bath	Bulk gallons 143,833	Bulk gallons 172,661
air washes	89,189	90,703
table medicines	4,125	4,125
plant washes, insecticides and sheep dips	4,890	4,350
ether	270,131	271,400
rude acetic and other esters for industrial purposes (for sale)	9,073	27,722
chloroform	503	633
ethyl chloride and bromide	7,674	7,888
solid medicinal extracts	59,422	62,156
kaloids and fine chemicals	62,168	55,074
embrocations, liniments and lotions	49,385	46,774
surgical dressings	18,900	20,394
pulses and other medicinal appliances	2,020	3,989
infectants	7,587	7,827
iodion	34,893	56,987
photographic plates and papers, and other photographic purposes	44,762	45,353
<i>Other Purposes:</i>		
hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries	99,978	104,387
analytical and scientific purposes in the laboratories of analysts, works chemists, etc.	15,957	19,396
educational and scientific purposes in colleges and schools	8,112	7,507
observation of specimens in museums and hospitals	5,725	4,909
in dispensing on doctors', dentists', or veterinary surgeons' orders or prescriptions under No. 10 of the Methylated Spirits Regulations, 1925	—	1,660

The total number of proof gallons of spirits, nondutiable under the Finance Act, 1902, used in arts and manufactures and for scientific purposes was 1,120,708, which included 592,094 proof gallons of British manufacture. The number of methylated spirit retailers in England and Scotland is given as 21,277, and the net receipts from licences £10,448. With reference to the sugar duties, the report states that following an increase in consumption in 1925 and 1926 on account of the reduction of the duty in 1924, the revenue (including receipts from molasses, glucose, saccharin, and articles containing sugar) was estimated at £19,300,000. The total revenue amounted to only £18,784,000; the deficit is ascribed to industrial disputes and large clearances of Empire sugar at the preferential rate of duty. The restoration of the preference to the pre-1924 figure (one-sixth of the full duty of 25s. 8d. per cwt.) under the Finance Act, 1926, resulted in increased clearances of Empire sugar from about 10 per cent. to over 30 per cent. of the total consumption of imported sugar. The Excise duties on sugar, molasses, glucose and saccharin made in this country follow the relative preferential Customs duties. The revenue in 1926-27 was £1,354,000, including £1,007,000 from home-grown sugar. The net amounts of saccharin imported and manufactured at home show decreases. Imported saccharin in 1926 and 1927 respectively was 3,052 oz. and 1,382 oz.; home-made saccharin for the same periods was 650,868 oz. and 637,803 oz. The net receipts for these in the same periods were £567, £254, £83,118 and £75,889 respectively. Finally, the net duties under the Key Industry Duty amounted to £505,323.

The Position of Rubber

DURING the past few months the rubber market has been in a state of apathy, due to several reasons, the chief of which is the superabundance of supplies throughout the world, combined with the fact that, although the rubber industry is a decidedly progressive one, trade has not been good enough to absorb this weighty surplus. In analysing the position in our issue of February 12 (pp. 199-200) our forecast as to the near future again proved singularly correct, as will be observed by the following:—

"We consider that the turn in prices solely rests on the turn in stocks, and until shipments from the East decline considerably we cannot foresee any substantial improvement. One point is certain, and that is the fact that supplies at present are greater than the demand; and although the present spot value of 1s. 6½d. may be considered low, there is room for a further decline until trading conditions become more active."

The market in the interim has fallen by 3d. per lb., thus bearing out our previous assumption. This decline in values, which commenced at the beginning of June, was continued until spot touched its lowest figure since the early days of 1925, viz., 1s. 3½d., and the market has over the past few months been in a state of lethargy, there being practically no change in value from one week to another. This, following the straight decline from January 1926 (when the spot price stood at near 4s.) has been a source of considerable anxiety to the market in general, inasmuch as two of the largest dealers on Mincing Lane have been forced to liquidate their holdings through financial stress. In addition, several of the smaller firms have been compelled to close down on account of their inability to meet repeated adversities, chiefly on account of the heavy decline in the value of their stocks. It will therefore be observed that Mincing Lane has experienced a most unhappy period over the

past two years—the colossal losses sustained in the rubber market having had a very serious effect upon other produce by forced realisations to meet "differences." The position, on the whole, has been most distressing, and although the present value of 1s. 6d. cannot be compared with the very low prices that were realised in 1922, yet the decline during last year alone, which was as drastic as it was rapid, was responsible for much heavier losses all round; inasmuch as the decline in 1922 was a very gradual one, and was eventually responsible for the salving of the industry through the introduction of the Stevenson Restriction Scheme of production. The general feeling of the industry was that the Colonial Office would not leave untouched the basis of the scheme, in view of the heavy smuggling that has taken place, combined with the amount of rubber still free under the unused export coupons system, but the hopes of a radical revision of the system have been promptly shattered. Producers have to be content with the recent statement that the Governments of Malaya and Ceylon will be asked to overhaul the machinery with a view to increasing its efficiency, and the prospect of an alteration of the tapping system in order to secure a reduction of the exportable quantity. No reference was made to the question of unused export coupons, the existence of which has been viewed with great misgivings in all directions. It had certainly been hoped that the permission to carry these forward would be abolished. Undoubtedly, the maintenance of these rights has done much to defeat the primary objects of the scheme. They have allowed exports to assume dimensions far in excess of the quantities represented by the reduced quotas recently in force. The fact that the assessments of the estates have not been revised is also regarded with disappointment in responsible quarters, for more reasons than one. In the first place, we find that the export allowance at present in force, viz., 60 per cent., yields considerably more rubber than when the standard allowance stood at 80 per cent., which points to a very severe leakage in exports. Of the many reasons advanced for this leakage, we consider that without doubt the primary cause is the excessive smuggling that has taken place over the past eighteen months. It is naturally very difficult to arrive at definite figures, but from all the facts in our possession we would estimate that between 2,000 and 2,500 tons per month are regularly smuggled from the source of production. It will therefore be seen what a serious problem both the Malaya and the Ceylon Governments have on hand to tackle. The difference would alone account for most of the increase in the London stock over the period mentioned, and was certainly never reckoned in any estimates of production by the known exports. Producers have therefore viewed with much concern the alarming rate at which stocks all round have increased, and the price correspondingly decreased during the past few months, as will be observed from the following :—

Month		London stock	Value (per lb.)
			s. d.
January 1926	.. ..	6,129 tons	3 10 <i>½</i>
December 1926	.. ..	48,382 "	1 8 <i>½</i>
November 1927	.. ..	69,660 "	1 5 <i>½</i>

During the past few weeks the United States has bought considerable quantities of both spot and afloat rubber, which in the ordinary course of events would have resulted in a rise of at least 5d. per lb., but on account of cautious buying through the "Manufacturers' Buying Pool" the market has risen by only 1*½*d. Shipments over the next few weeks should therefore be fairly heavy. Furthermore, the London stock stands in the neighbourhood of 70,000 tons, but it is estimated that at

least 70 per cent. of this belongs to the "Pool," who by carefully drawing upon this reserve do not correctly represent the statistical position. The formation of the "Pool" was directly due to propaganda financed principally by the leading tyre manufacturers in the U.S.A. After carefully reviewing the whole situation, we cannot foresee any material alteration in values over the next few months, whilst general trading conditions in all countries continues to be so unsatisfactory.

Canadian Agricultural Pests

THE Dominion Department of Health has passed an Act, known as the Agricultural Pests Control Act, 1927, which will throw a great deal of responsibility upon the manufacturing chemist of Canada and overseas, as it calls upon the manufacturers to conform to a number of regulations which will involve a considerable amount of trouble and expense. The passing of this Act caused considerable surprise in the trade, for the simple reason that until its appearance there had been no evidence of desire on the part of anybody to have the present stringent regulations put into force. The provisions of the Act cover all poisons used in connection with the destruction of all insects, which is understood to mean any of the small invertebrate animals commonly known as insect pests inimical to agriculture, forms of animal life as specified by the regulations, such as gophers, rats, ground-hogs, and other rodents. Under the Act "Poison" means any substance, or admixture of substances, represented as a means for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any and all fungi, weeds, insects, rodents, and other plant or animal pest, collectively or individually affecting agriculture. Each preparation has to have its composition declared and approved by an Advisory Board, and when the application is accepted the preparation is given a registration number, which must appear on the label of any container. The fee for registration is \$20.00, and for each annual renewal a fee of \$20.00 is payable. Should the brand name tend to mislead or deceive the purchaser the Minister may refuse to register same, or if the guaranteed analysis and the materials from which it is made are approximately the same as those of another brand of poison registered by the same manufacturer. The Act becomes effective at once, but stock of the various insect and rodent poisons used in connection with agriculture may be sold until June 30, 1928. After that date the regulations will be strictly enforced. The regulations published by the authorities give a list of the antidotes employed in connection with the labelling of the various preparations.

Business Changes

MILLER, LTD., chemists, Dunfermline, have acquired the Central Pharmacy, High Street, Dunfermline.

MR. THOMAS NICOL, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Hawthorn Road, Bognor.

KENNEDY AND EVANS, chemists, Wallasey, have taken over the business of Margerison, 275 Liscard Road, Wallasey.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., are opening a pharmacy underneath Ye Cross Keys Hotel, in Market Street, Lancaster.

CAVENDISH CHEMICAL CO. (NEW YORK), LTD., manufacturing chemists, have removed from 175 Piccadilly to 137 Regent Street, London, W.1.

HEDGES (CHEMISTS), LTD., Dale End, Birmingham, have acquired the business lately carried on by Mayons, Ltd., 617 Washwood Heath Road, Birmingham.

QUININE FIRMS GET SUBPOENAS IN U.S.—Subpoenas requiring the presence at a grand jury investigation concerning alleged violation of the Federal anti-trust laws as contained in the Act of July 2, 1890, have been issued to individuals and firms prominent in American quinine circles.

An Edinburgh Jubilee

Abstract of an Address delivered before the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, on November 9, by Mr. James W. Laing, F.C.S.

In Edinburgh, seventy years ago, the need for the development of a spirit of comradeship between the chemists in the city resulted in attempts to satisfy this need. Between 1853 and 1861 we have knowledge of two such attempts being made. The Pharmaceutical Improvement Association was founded in 1853. It existed for nearly eight years, and was then broken up. In 1861 seventeen young men attempted to form an association, but, as they were unable to form a constitution, the record is one of failure. The Wilsonian Association, which was formed shortly afterwards, existed till 1871. It was named after Dr. George Wilson, who was professor of chemistry in what is now the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. His premature death was a distinct loss to the cause of pharmaceutical education in Edinburgh. The association first met in St. Andrew's Hall, and afterwards in the Bible Society's Rooms in St. Andrew's Square. The first president was Mr. James Mackenzie, of Forrest Road, who became widely known as a representative Scottish pharmacist. In 1871 the Wilsonian Association became defunct, and for the next six years no organisation of a similar kind existed in the city if we leave out of account the short-lived "Young Men's Chemists' and Druggists' Association."

THE ASSOCIATION FORMED

On December 6, 1877, the chemists' assistants in Edinburgh held a supper in the Windsor Hotel, Princes Street, the chair being occupied by Mr. John Young (J. F. Macfarlan & Co.). On December 29, 1877, there appeared a letter in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," signed "J. F.," making a further plea for the formation of a permanent association. This letter was the joint work of Mr. John H. Fisher, now of Dunfermline, a member of the Executive of the North British Branch, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, both being at that time assistants at 56 Newington Road, Edinburgh. The actual formation of the association followed soon afterwards. The first president was Mr. John Young, of J. F. Macfarlan & Co.: the vice-president, Mr. David McLaren, of Sang & Barkers; secretary, Mr. Robert Aitken, of Baildon's; and treasurer, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of James Robertson & Co. The opening session proved to be a very successful one. The election of office-bearers for the second session provided some liveliness. The two candidates for the chair were Mr. David McLaren and Mr. Robert Aitken; so high did feeling run in the respective camps that one large establishment in the town posted up placards instructing the staff how to vote. Before the election, however, Mr. Aitken retired and Mr. McLaren was elected. At this time the question of the admission of women as members of the Pharmaceutical Society occupied the minds of pharmacists throughout the country, and a debate on "Should Women be Admitted as Members of the Pharmaceutical Society?" was held. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, who opened the debate, gave an emphatic approval of admitting women members. The affirmative was carried by one vote. At the business meeting in April 1880, following the resignation of Mr. John J. Fisher, Mr. Rutherford Hill was appointed secretary, a position which he retained for four and a half years. In May of the same year, at the third annual supper, reference was made to the association as the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. This is the first reference to the title which the association now holds.

During the third session, in which Mr. J. D. Robertson (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.) was president and Mr. Hill secretary, a variety of papers was submitted. Mr. Boa's first paper dealt with "Chloral" and "Croton Chloral." During the next session, in which Mr. William Aitken was president, it was resolved to hold the meetings fortnightly instead of monthly. Mr. Rutherford Hill read his first paper at the fourth meeting, the title being "A Historical Sketch of Organic Chemistry," illustrated by a series of the historic experiments on

which advances in the science were based. The question of the representation of pharmacists on the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee engaged the attention of the association, and a special meeting to consider the question was held in June 1881. The resolution arrived at that "Pharmacists should find a place on the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee" was of no avail. It was during this session that open meetings were first inaugurated, and it was also notable for a variety of papers, including the first contribution by Mr. Peter MacEwan, who for many years, as editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was an outstanding figure in British pharmacy, and from the outset a warm friend of the association in which he first made his mark. Mr. Peter Boa, a past member and chairman of the board of examiners and past chairman of the executive of the North British Branch, was elected president for the next session. The association found itself in the enviable position of having to consider how best to use its surplus funds, and it was decided to make use of the funds in establishing a prize scheme. Mr. Claude F. Henry was elected president for the sixth session. At this time Mr. William Ainslie, of Gardner & Ainslie, intimated an annual donation of one guinea for a book prize to the apprentice member found by examination to be best qualified in pharmacy. This was continued till his death in 1893. A second prize in the Ainslie pharmacy competition, value 10s. 6d., was presented by Mr. William Aitken, grandson of one of the founders of the North British Branch and member of the board of examiners.

The first record of an apprentice reading a paper at an association meeting was made during this session, the apprentice being Mr. George Coull, the winner of the first prize in the association's prize scheme. The title of the paper was "Pharmacopœial Gum Resins." In February, 1884, the annual soirée was held, and this was the first time that ladies were admitted. On October 24, 1884, the association had the privilege of holding its first meeting of the seventh session in the Pharmaceutical Society's new premises at 36 York Place. The property had been newly acquired; and although all alterations had not been completed, accommodation was found for the meeting in the board room. The session was notable for the first address given before the association by Mr. William Duncan, of the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy. The paper dealt with "Carnivorous Plants." It is worth noting that meetings during this time began at 9.15, a commentary on the long hours of those days which needs no extension. The first honorary members of the association were elected during this session. They were Mr. William Ainslie, Mr. Samuel Crowden (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), and Mr. Peter MacEwan.

MR. RUTHERFORD HILL'S PRESIDENCY

In 1885 Mr. Rutherford Hill was elected president, and as the 1885 British Pharmacopœia was published during his term of office, a great deal of material for discussion was ready to hand. The pharmacy, chemistry and botany of the new B.P. were exhaustively treated in papers read by Messrs. C. F. Henry, Peter MacEwan and Rutherford Hill. Mr. MacEwan had been appointed assistant editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and at the eighth meeting of the session a presentation was made to him by the members. Following his departure, Mr. Rutherford Hill was appointed assistant secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland in January, 1886, and was obliged to resign his position as president of the association. For the remainder of the session Mr. J. B. Dunlop filled the vacancy. Mr. William Duncan succeeded Mr. Dunlop in the chair, and the first botanical excursion took place during his tenure of office. These botanical excursions have been an outstanding feature in the work of the association. Mr. George Lunan, a former chairman of the Board of Examiners, was elected next president. Mr. George Coull, in his presidential address for the following session, advocated the inclusion of mathematics as a subject in the Preliminary examination, and in 1900, when the altered conditions came into force, mathematics formed one of the subjects. Mr. Rutherford Hill was again to the fore in this session, contributing three notes on pharmacy subjects and also the paper with title "Some Suggestions." At the end of the

session arrangements were as usual made for the summer session; and it is noteworthy that, of the six excursions arranged, four of them started before 6 a.m. There were no compulsory half-days in those times, and a general closing hour of 9 p.m. put field work out of the question unless at the early morning hours. The thirteenth session saw Mr. Alexander Russell Bennett as president. That the association had established itself in usefulness is indicated by Mr. D. B. Dott's remarks following the opening address, to the effect that it was a matter of common report that the junior association was more enthusiastic in all its proceedings than the North British Branch. Most of the papers read during next session, in which Mr. Donald McEwan was president, dealt with tinctures. Mr. Rutherford Hill's determination to get at the heart of a problem even under difficulties was shown by his series of papers on "Backshop Experiments" which were begun at this time. Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., bronze medallist of the Society in 1890, who became principal of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, was elected president for the next session; and as the Pharmaceutical Society's jubilee was celebrated during the session, the association sent an address to mark the occasion. Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, who has been such a staunch supporter of the association for many years and a prize donor since 1893, had at this time returned from a trip to Russia, Finland and Sweden, and during the session lectured on some of his experiences.

DR. G. SENTER'S MEMBERSHIP

In the autumn of 1892 the death occurred of Mr. William Ainslie, an honorary member and donor of the Ainslie pharmacy prize. The prize was continued the next session and was won by Mr. George Senter. Dr. Senter (as he is now) took a Bell scholarship, and after a distinguished career at the Society's School, passed the Major examination and gained the Pereira medal in 1896. He subsequently graduated B.Sc. of London University, gained an 1851 Exhibition scholarship, studied in Germany and graduated Ph.D. He is now head of the Birkbeck College, London, and a member of the Council of the University of London and of the board of examiners for England and Wales. The late Mr. W. B. Cowie, Ph.C., well known for many years as the principal of the School of Pharmacy in Clyde Street, was president during this session, which was notable for a discussion on the Pharmacy Act, 1868. A letter was received at this time from the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, requesting the co-operation of the association in reducing the working hours of assistants to not more than seventy-four hours a week. It may be of interest to note that a link of fraternal friendship existed for many years between the association and the London Assistants' Association. Any member going to London from Edinburgh became a member of the London Association for the session without any subscription, and the same happened to any member coming from the London Association to Edinburgh. Mr. A. J. Dey, now a director of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and donor of the Dey pharmacy prize, was elected president for the next session. Dr. Laidlaw Ewing at this time generously offered a prize to take the place of the Ainslie prize, and in this way the interest of the apprentice members of the association in theoretical pharmacy was maintained. The association was also fortunate in falling heir to the sum of £9 left by the Edinburgh Price List Committee, which was wound up when the incursion of the "stores" dislocated the price-maintaining machinery. Mr. Alexander Sutherland's presidential address at the opening of the next session was marked by the presence of Professor Patrick Geddes, a prominent name in the list of Scottish scientists and a wonderful personality who has made a name for himself in town planning and as a psychologist. His visit had a happy result later in the session, when the members spent an afternoon in the University College, Dundee, under the guidance of Professor Geddes. In 1895-96 Mr. James McBain was president. At this time the prize scheme of the association demanded serious consideration. In spite of the generosity of the prize donors the scheme imposed a severe strain on the resources of the association, and point was given to the need for consideration by the

comparatively poor quality of the papers submitted. The association prize was in consequence abandoned; but happily it was revived some time later through the generosity of Mr. David McLaren.

At the annual gathering in 1897 Mr. George Sinclair, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," suggested that all registered chemists who joined the Society should have a direct voice in the management of its affairs. Mr. W. L. Currie, of Glasgow, who became a member of the Society's Council and subsequently President of the Society, said he would go further and make every man who passed the Minor examination eligible for a seat on the Council. This reform was accomplished by the Pharmacy Act, 1898. At the opening meeting of the next session, Mr. George Sinclair gave a presidential address on "The Pharmacist in Relation to the Medical Profession." At the same meeting it was intimated that an annual gift of £1 1s. to provide a prize in botany was to be provided by Mr. Bowman, of Harkness, Beaumont & Co. In the following year Mr. Archibald Currie, now a member of the Executive of the North British Branch, was president. The coming-of-age of the association was celebrated at this time, and at the annual supper Mr. John Lothian said that the association had accomplished the objects with which it originally set forth. Mr. G. H. C. Rowland's presidential address the following year dealt with the progress of the association up to that time.

Mr. Fraser McDiarmid, the Society's Pereira Medallist in 1884, took for his presidential address in 1899 "The Position of the Pharmacist in the Body Politic," and put forward a plea for the division of the Minor examination. Mr. Boa, who supported the vote of thanks for the address, has shown himself a true prophet by his remarks that he thought the suggestions in the paper might develop into something useful. Following the suggestions put forward in this paper a debate on the subject took place, the affirmative being approved. Mr. Rutherford Hill read a paper at this time on the "Statutory Functions of the Pharmacist." Mr. Hill maintained that the Charter contemplates not only those who are to practise pharmacy, but also those who are to practise chemistry. "Pharmacy in Scotland" was the title chosen by Mr. David Harley for the next presidential address. That the association was prospering at this time is evident from the credit balance, which stood at over £17. Mr. John G. Slater, the next president, took as the subject of a very striking address "The Pharmacist and Literature." A great variety of subjects formed the syllabus during this session. Dr. J. Gordon Sharp's paper on dosage read in March, 1902, contains some interesting points. Dr. Gordon Sharp was a very active member of the association who proceeded to qualify in medicine. He was the author of several pharmacological papers and had made special researches on the action of digitalis. His early death terminated prematurely a career as a clinician which gave high promise of distinction.

MR. W. DUNCAN'S "NOTES AND QUERIES"

Mr. William Duncan gave the first of his long and interesting series of papers entitled "Notes and Queries" during the twenty-fifth session, when Mr. J. W. Plenderleith, now of Montrose, was president. Mr. Duncan's "Notes and Queries" were for many years an important feature of the winter sessions, and were of much practical value, as well as forming the basis of many interesting discussions. Dr. J. G. Tait, Ph.C., now assistant resident secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland, read his first paper at an association meeting this year. The subject of an interesting practical paper was "The Ether Solubility of Citric and Tartaric Acids." For the twenty-sixth session Mr. A. Currie was elected president, and his opening address, "The Education of the Pharmacist," contained several passages which are of peculiar significance in the light of recent opinion on the subject. Mr. Currie was of the opinion that the qualifying examination could be improved by being divided. Mr. A. McCutcheon's paper on "Hints to Amateur Photographers" contained the suggestion to form a camera club, the photographic competition established later being the outcome of the suggestion. In February, 1904, Mr. David Storrar, of Kirkcaldy, who had just

completed fifty years as a pharmacist, spoke on "The Future of Pharmacy as a Trade." Mr. Storror believed that the future of pharmacy lies with the pharmacist provided his training is on the right lines. At a meeting held in March, 1905, a motion was submitted that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be respectfully asked to consider the desirability of suggesting to the General Medical Council that an official recommendation be inserted in the next pharmacopœia that, when larger doses than the official are prescribed, the prescriber should indicate on the prescription that they are intentional. The association's belief in raising the educational standard of pharmacists is again borne out by a meeting held at this time. At this meeting Mr. D. B. Dott asked if anything could be done to popularise the Major examination without lowering its standard. Mr. Rutherford Hill suggested that the Major examination might have been so developed that those who passed it would have been eligible to respond to the further demand for trained analysts. Mr. Alexander McCutcheon was the next president. In October, 1906, Mr. J. Tait, who had succeeded Mr. McCutcheon as president, chose as a subject for his opening address "A Pharmacy Student's Court of Study."

SOME C. & D. CARTOONS

At the third meeting of this session Mr. Peter MacEwan gave an address on "The Art of Pharmacy as portrayed in Mr. Fred Reynolds's cartoons. These cartoons were a feature of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some years ago, and I recollect one portraying a rather irascible druggist of the old school standing at the top of the cellar steps, and shouting to the apprentice below, "Meth!" The cartoon bore the title "I call spirits from the Vasty Deep." The scope of the papers read before this association can be gauged from one read by Mr. W. N. Brazier, Ph.C. (Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.) on "Argentine Pharmacy." The secretary's report at the end of the 1908 session commented on the decrease in apprentice members caused by the smaller number of apprentices employed in the city. Many will recall the original views on pharmaceutical questions which were held by Mr. David Murray, the next president. An old Edinburgh prescription book, dated 1851-54, provided Mr. George Elliot with a paper on "Dispensing Sixty Years Ago." One feature was the almost entire absence of proprietary medicines in the prescriptions. The fashion of giving an explanatory title to medicines was prevalent in these days: "The Composing Mixture," "The Pectoral Pills," etc. The presidential address read by Mr. E. J. Brown at the opening of next session had for its subject "Animal Materia Medica." The National Health Insurance Bill was at this time the question of the hour, and a conference on the Bill took place, organised by the association.

Dispensing in 1888 was contrasted with that of 1912 by Mr. Donald McEwan in a paper read at this time. A list of drugs which had fallen in favour during that period was given. There was a great increase in the number of times that sedatives and nerve stimulants had been prescribed, and Mr. McEwan put this down to the ever-increasing speed of living. It was found that in 1888, 10 per cent. of the articles ordered in prescriptions were of a proprietary nature, and in 1912 the proportion had increased to 20 per cent. Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C., was president during the next session, which was notable for a debate on the question as to whether the National Health Insurance Act was detrimental to the professional interests of pharmacists. The debate resulted in an equal number of votes for and against. The prize scheme had all this time been in operation, and its value was further increased by the generosity of Dr. John Cumming, who offered an annual prize in practical pharmacy. The Cumming prize examination has proved very popular. Dr. Cumming's offer was followed later in the session by one from Mr. P. MacEwan, who asked the association to accept a copy each of "The Art of Dispensing" and "Pharmaceutical Formulas" to be presented to the member who contributed the best practical solutions of dispensing difficulties. A debate on the question "Should Membership of the Pharmaceutical Society be Compul-

sory?" was carried through at the second meeting of the session. The vote resulted in a small majority for the affirmative.

We have now arrived at that period in the association's history coincident with the outbreak of the war, and in common with most civil organisations of a like nature the work of the association underwent a partial eclipse. The activities of the association, however, were never wholly suspended during the period 1914-18. The presidents during the war were Mr. B. M. Brander, Mr. Lockerbie Thompson, and Mr. J. J. Adamson. The 1914 British Pharmacopœia provided at this time material for several papers, Mr. Stout, Mr. Murray, Dr. Tait and Mr. Rutherford Hill dealing with the different subjects. At a meeting during the thirty-ninth session a paper on "Women in Pharmacy" was read by Miss M. Grant Boag. That Miss Boag possessed the pioneering spirit was shown later during the forty-sixth session, when she carried out the duties of president with great acceptance. There occurred in 1917 the death of two distinguished members of the association, Mr. Peter MacEwan and Dr. Gordon Sharp (Leeds). Mr. John Lothian's paper on "Scientific Pharmacy" read at this time controverted the popular notion that the scientific pharmacist was an impractical idealist. One of the earliest prizemen and one of the first apprentice members to read a paper was Mr. Thomas Stephenson; and at the fifth meeting of the forty-first session, thirty-five years later, Dr. Thomas Stephenson lectured on "The Pacific Coast in War-time." He visited America in 1918 as a representative of the British Ministry of Information. The election of Mr. Henry Stout as president during the forty-second session created a record, as this was his fourth term of this office.

ABSENT MEMBERS' INTEREST

This session had witnessed a large increase in members, and the remarkable fact was commented upon at the business meeting that many members still maintained their interest in the association and paid their annual subscription although unable to attend the meetings, thus greatly assisting in the continued prosperity of the association. By the death of Mr. William Aitken, of Durham, which took place at this time, the association lost an original member and a prize-donor. The Pharmaceutical Society's new curriculum was the subject of the next presidential address, delivered by Mr. H. W. Blair. In Mr. Blair's view the survey of a candidate's class work and of authenticated note-books might be used with advantage to supplement the examination test, and this change has been adopted. Dr. David Grieve was elected president during the forty-fourth session, and delivered an inaugural address on "The Pharmacology of some of the more Important Drugs." The remainder of the session was noteworthy for the number of papers on practical subjects. The future of pharmacy formed the subject of Mr. T. W. Smith's inaugural address at the opening of the forty-fifth session. The forty-sixth session was notable for Miss Boag's occupancy of the chair. Miss Boag postponed her opening address on "The Business Side of Pharmacy" till the second meeting, in order to give the members the opportunity of hearing Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," speak on "Problems of Life and Mind for the Pharmacist." Mr. Gilmour's address was a notable one. Many will remember the address given by the late Mr. Glode Guyer (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.) on "Wild Flowers and Their Folk Lore." It was his last public appearance. Mr. J. H. Tainsh succeeded Miss Boag, and at the opening meeting Dr. John Cumming had also some pertinent things to say on the future of pharmacy. The forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions compare favourably with their predecessors. Mr. Eric Knott, principal of the Royal Dispensing School of Pharmacy, occupied the chair during both these sessions, and his terms of office were marked by steady progress. That the association has contributed something to the progress of pharmacy in Scotland, and even beyond it, cannot be denied.

A NEW "DANGEROUS" DRUG.—Publicity has been given in the Press, during the past few days, to the theft at Ealing of a medical man's motor-car containing strychnine "and other dangerous drugs." The motive for classing strychnine among "dangerous" drugs is obscure.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Cambridge.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on October 22, it was stated that the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee felt that the increase in the use of drugs should be considered. A doctor, if he was not inclined to play the game to the full, could make capital for himself by acquiring a name as a person who never failed to prescribe, and the Government, it seemed, intended to do more than in the past in checking the doctors' prescriptions. Cases would be reported by the Ministry to the Panel Committees. Mr. S. F. Barker, chemist and druggist, said that the Cambridge figures for the amount spent on drugs were the lowest in the kingdom, but the whole of the money was pooled. There was a likelihood that payments to chemists would be reduced further still in the coming months. The clerk reported that 11,951 prescriptions were priced by the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee, of the value of £419 18s. 4d., during the quarter ended June 30, the average cost per prescription being 8.43d.

Glamorgan.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on October 27. The difficulties which faced the Medical Benefit Subcommittee were mentioned. In some cases the department had increased fines recommended by the committee, while in others they had either reduced the fines or disregarded the recommendations, which placed the committee in an undesirable position. It was stated that it was practically useless for the committee to meet and spend hours to consider various cases, some of which were very difficult, if their recommendations were to be turned down by the department. Alderman D. H. Williams stated that the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, before taking further steps, had resolved to appoint three members, Mr. W. Parry Williams, Mr. J. Thomas and himself, to wait upon the department respecting the matter, and, on his motion, it was resolved that three be appointed to represent the Medical Service Subcommittee. Mr. D. Arnott, Ph.C., said that the cost of drugs and appliances in Wales was considerably less per insured person than in England, and that if Wales secured a separate fund he believed that they would be able to pay the chemists' accounts in full instead of being discounted 15 per cent. It was moved that representations be made to the Minister to the effect that the committee demand for Wales the same autonomy as is granted to Scotland, and that the Welsh Insurance Committees should have a representative both on the Practitioners and the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committees. The Services Subcommittee reported that a chemist had dispensed a test prescription at a pharmacy which is not on the list, and where no qualified pharmacist was at the time in charge to supervise dispensing.

Hunts.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 18, the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on a test prescription dispensed on June 15. The analyst's certificate showed an excess of 41.6 per cent. in the case of one ingredient. The chemist had had the second portion of the medicine analysed, and the analysts practically confirmed the report of the committee's analyst. The chemist expressed regret and explained how the error occurred. The subcommittee recommended that the sum of 10s. be withheld from the chemist's remuneration. The report was adopted.

Isle of Wight.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 14, a member, referring to the sum available per insured person, said it appeared to him that the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted to keep the scheme solvent at the expense of the chemists. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, who had been in communication with a firm of chemists concerned regarding cotton-wool deficient in weight, reported that this firm purchased the cotton-wool from reputable manufacturers, who guaranteed the quality and weight. They recommended that the Minister of Health should be

informed that the terms of service had not been complied with, and that the committee should recover £2 from the firm.

London.—A meeting of the London Pharmaceutical Committee took place on October 18, Mr. D. A. Rees in the chair. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for the month of June, 1927, showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.02 per cent. The Standing Subcommittee submitted their report, which dealt with irregularities in the Pharmaceutical Service, analytical reports on certain drugs in everyday use, and items relating to the conservation of the drug fund. The report was adopted. During the consideration of circular letter U.L. 130 the secretary informed the Committee that the Central Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee had authorised the payment of 85 per cent. of the total value of chemists' accounts for the months of August and September, and that an adjustment would be made at the end of the year so that the whole of the discount is taken from the dispensing fees. The secretary's report contained, *inter alia*:—Particulars regarding the action taken by the London Insurance Committee on the question of the supply of marked bottles. The secretary was instructed to convey the views of the Pharmaceutical Committee on the subject to the R.P.U. Comparative figures in respect of prescriptions dispensed during the month of July, 1926 and 1927, showing an increase for the latter month of £1,079 3s. 3d. in the total cost of prescriptions. The following particulars relating to prescriptions dispensed in London:—

	Average total value per prescription.	Average cost of ingredients.	Average cost of fees.	Average prescriptions per insured person.	Average cost per insured person.
January, 1926 ..	(pence) 8.31	(pence) 3.85	(pence) 4.46	0.42	(pence) 3.50
January, 1927 ..	8.14	3.59	4.55	0.62	5.04
February, 1926 ..	8.32	3.83	4.49	0.40	3.32
February, 1927 ..	8.22	3.70	4.52	0.48	3.94
March, 1926 ..	8.22	3.73	4.50	0.49	4.06
March, 1927 ..	8.15	3.67	4.48	0.49	4.01
April, 1926 ..	8.20	3.70	4.50	0.40	3.31
April, 1927 ..	8.15	3.71	4.44	0.35	2.89
May, 1926 ..	8.27	3.83	4.44	0.33	2.74
May, 1927 ..	8.04	3.61	4.43	0.36	2.91
June, 1926 ..	8.27	3.84	4.43	0.35	2.87
June, 1927 ..	8.13	3.71	4.42	0.37	3.04
Total, 1926 ..	8.26	3.79	4.47	2.40	19.79
Total, 1927 ..	8.14	3.66	4.48	2.63	21.41

The representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on seven cases under the testing scheme. In five cases the chemists were cautioned, and in the remaining two cases the chemists were censured.

SCOTLAND

Moray and Nairn.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held in Elgin on September 28, ex-Lord Provost Wilson presiding. The clerk reported that the payments to chemists during the quarter were:—May, £82 6s. 8d.; June, £86 7s. 9d.; and July, £82 0s. 9d. Capitation fees amounted to £1,500 12s., and mileage grants to £494 9s. 1d. The report on doctors' prescriptions showed payments of £80 5s. 8d. in May, £78 14s. 9d. in June, and £75 16s. 1d. in July. The average cost per prescription was 14.37d. in May, against 16.01d. for the same month last year; 14.27d. in June, against 16.07d.; and 14.60d. in July, against 14.98d.

A Bottle Question

Writing to "The Morning Post" of November 16, Mr. Davis Davis, chairman of the London Insurance Committee, suggests that ungraduated bottles "should be eliminated altogether" from Insurance dispensing. Mr. Davis explains that patients frequently ask their doctors for "repeat" prescriptions before their original supply of medicine is supposed to be finished, and say that they guessed the dose. He adds that a considerable portion of the increase in expenditure on medicine in London last year might have been saved if all medicine had been taken in accordance with directions.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 17

TRADING conditions in the Mincing Lane produce markets are without material change, buying being chiefly hand to mouth. In crude drugs, senega remains very firm and is selling readily. Cartagena ipecacuanha is firmer and has sold more freely of late. Matto Grosso and Minas are firm. Menthol is temporarily scarce on the spot and is dearer, but the actual selling price is a matter of negotiation. Chillies are still very scarce. A large auction of Jamaica ginger ex a recent fire has temporarily upset the private market in this spice. Ergot is a trifle easier, and Italian orris is firmer. Beeswax is dearer on c.i.f. terms, and spot is likely to follow. In pharmaceutical chemicals the chief changes include a reduction of £4 per ton in boric acid by makers. British-made bromides have been advanced. Bismuth salts are firm at last week's advance. Salol prices have been slightly revised. Vanillin is lower from British makers. Among the industrial chemicals business has been fairly good. Formaldehyde and sal ammoniac are cheaper from dealers' hands. Sodium acetate is again higher. Cream of tartar is easier, and lead products are steadier. Coal-tar items are quiet and mostly unchanged. Cresylic acid remains very firm, and carbolic acid crystals are unaltered. Among the fixed oils a fair volume of business continues to be done. Acid oils and coconut are dearer. Cotton oils are easier, and linseed is steady. Palm oils are also steady but less active. Among the essential oils, Sicilian lemon and orange are dearer. American peppermint is firmer, and Cochin lemongrass shows an improvement. Japanese white camphor, eucalyptus and Bourbon vetiver are on the easy side. Lower quotations are made for Japanese peppermint, rosewood and copaiba oils. American wormseed is steadier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cid oils	Cannabis indica (Afr.)	Caffeine (pure crystals)	Boric acid
romides (British makers)	Cumin seed (Morocco)	Camphor oil (Jap.) (white)	Copaiba oil
coconut oil	Ipecacuanha (Cartagena)	Cotton oils	Formaldehyde
emon oil	Lemongrass oil (Cochin)	Cream of tartar	Milk-sugar (German)
range oil (Sic.)	Orris	Ergot	Olive oil
itch	Peppermint oil (Amer.)	Eucalyptus oil	Peppermint oil (Jap.)
uber		Orange oil	Rosewood oil
bellac		(W.I.)	Sal ammoniac
dium acetate		Vetiver oil	Vanillin
ax, bees' (c.i.f.)			

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet at 3s. 4d. per lb. on the spot for No. 1, and at 3s. 1d. c.i.f. for January-March shipment of new crop; Yokohama No. 1 is 2s. 9½d. c.i.f. for new crop for January-March shipment.

AOLES.—Cape is slow of sale, good bright hard firsts offering at 42s. 6d. and seconds at 40s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY is dull, but English high-grade refined is still £64 10s. to £65. There is very little inquiry for Chinese regulus on the spot at £47 to £47 10s., and sellers' ideas for shipment are at around £42. Crude metal is still nominal, with spot at £37.

BALSAMS.—Tolu is unchanged at from 3s. 11d. to 4s., spite of some large arrivals. Genuine Peru B.P. is 1d for 5s. 8d. per lb. B.P. Copaiba is obtainable at 2s. 1lb.

BELLADONNA LEAVES are quoted at 52s. 6d. per cwt. f.f. for 0.40 per cent.

CADMUM.—Interest continues to be largely centred Australian metal, which does not admit of any com-

petition from other sources, whether in this or the Continental markets. Current quotations are 1s. 11d. to 2s., while the American quotation is 2s. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs are dull of sale at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and for October-December shipment 2s. 0½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CANNABIS INDICA.—African is rather firmer at 2s. 3d. per lb.

CARAWAY SEED is unchanged on the spot at 38s. per cwt. for Dutch, and for prompt shipment 37s. is quoted.

CARDAMOMS are steady but quiet; bold pale Ceylon-Mysore are 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; medium, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; small to medium, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; smalls, 3s to 3s. 3d.; green Alleppey, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 5d. c.i.f. Decorticated Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 3d. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Some business has been done on c.i.f. terms to come forward at 50s. per cwt.

CHILLIES still remain very scarce, with a limited quantity of Japanese offering at 175s. per cwt. on the spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar remain quiet, spot offering at 7½d. per lb., and January-March shipment is at 7d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending November 12 were 31, and the deliveries 73, leaving a stock of 9,630, against 8,488 in 1926 and 8,491 bales in 1925. From January 1 to November 12 the landings were 16,064, against 10,375 in 1926, and the deliveries 14,040, against 16,087 in 1925.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English C.F.R. is 1s. 10d. per lb., and other makes 1s. 9½d., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL is unchanged and no important buying is taking place. The price is a matter of negotiation.

BERGLIN, November 7.—The market is stagnant, and non-freezing, steam-refined oil is officially quoted at the unaltered price of 167s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is quoted at 21s. per cwt. for November, 20s. 7½d. for December delivery, and 20s. 1½d. for January-February delivery, ex store, London, duty paid Dutch maize starch powder (corn-flour) is 14s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. American for prompt to November delivery is 14s. 9d. per cwt. net, December 14s. 4½d., and January-February delivery 14s. 1½d. per cwt. ex store London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d. per cwt., November delivery 14s. 3d., and December delivery is 13s. 10½d., and January-April 13s. 7½d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot. American for November delivery is 19s. per cwt., December and January-February delivery 19s., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for November delivery is 18s. 3d., December 18s. 3d., and January-February delivery 18s. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for November and December, and January-February delivery 17s. 9d. Dutch farina is firm at 19s. per cwt. on the spot, and 18s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—New crop of good green quality is quoted at 101s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive.

ERGOT.—Russian is again easier, the Continent offering at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

GALANGAL ROOT is quoted at 31s. per cwt. c.i.f.

GINGER.—At auction 1,653 packages Jamaica offered were sold on underwriters' account with all faults. Apparently sound sold at from 62s. 6d. to 105s. per bag and 117s. 6d. per barrel. More or less damaged by water sold at 30s. to 85s. per bag.

GUM ACACIA.—The estimated carry over of old crop in the Sudan is approximately 3,500 tons; prospects of the new crop are very satisfactory and large arrivals are expected. Owing to the late rains, however, the arrivals will be small during the early part of the season until January-February. It is expected that with the above-mentioned carry over and the anticipated large crop, lower prices will be available from January onwards, and an average price of 37s. per cwt. for natural and 39s. for cleaned may be seen. To-day's quotations for December-January shipments are 39s. 6d. for natural and 41s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for cleaned.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena has been in rather more demand, and several holders are now asking 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. Matto Grosso is steady at from 15s. 6d. to 16s., and Minas is 15s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Good Italian offer at 24s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—There is a fair demand and home manufacturers are selling at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. for small ingots and sticks, and terms for powder range from 5s. to 6s. 3d., according to quality and quantity.

MARJORAM.—Prime rubbed of good quality is quoted to arrive at 55s. per cwt. c.i.f.

MATICO LEAVES are quoted at 10d. per lb. c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Spot supplies remain extremely scarce with nothing available until the end of the month. Sellers quote from 17s. to 18s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki; afloat is quoted at 14s. 9d.; October-December shipment at 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and January-March (1928) at 13s. 9d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The quieter feeling already mentioned a week ago has, if anything, become more pronounced. Only very little demand was reported, and consumers would seem to have covered their needs for some time ahead, possibly for the remainder of this year. The current quotation, however, on the spot remains at £23 per bottle. New York is reported quiet with the price at about \$128 duty paid. F.o.b. terms from Spain and Italy range from about £22 to £22 5s. per bottle. U.K. imports for last month were *nil*, so that the total of 16,083 bottles for the ten months compares with 11,502 bottles for the same period last year.

OLIVE OIL.—Fair sales of new crop Italian finest edible have been made at 8s. 6d. per gallon c.i.f. B.P. quality, in barrels, is quoted at 7s. 9d. per gallon c.i.f., the spot value being about 8s.

OPIUM is steady and unchanged, with small business at 2s. 3d. per unit for usual Turkey druggists' quality. Opium valued at £5,400 has been entered in the name of the High Commissioner for British India.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 1,244; "softs," 187; and Malatia, 172 cases. Stocks totalled: Druggists', 1,215; "softs," 216; and malatia, 171 cases. The corresponding stocks last years were 1,078, 114, and 335 cases respectively. Sales included 61 cases druggists' at £T29 to £T31.30; two cases "softs" at £T34, and six cases Malatia at £T29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £T30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oke. The demand has been active. The market at Smyrna having been weaker than that of Constantinople. Several purchases for the latter place have been made there. It is reported from all quarters of the interior that beneficial rains have fallen.

ORANGE PEEL.—Good thin-cut so-called Maltese quality is offered at 1s. 3d. per lb.

ORRIS is rather firmer at 38s. per cwt. for good Florentine sorts.

PIMENTO is quiet at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot, and November-December shipment 66s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RUBBER continues to display activity, and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. dearer on the week. We still have to report substantial buying orders from America, and full prices have been paid, especially for off grades. A fair c.i.f. business has also been done over the near months, and several contracts have been placed for shipments over the whole of next year at 1s. 7d. per lb. Landings last week were again heavy at 1,752 tons, whilst deliveries amounted to 1,911 tons, showing a decrease on the week of 159 tons. The London stock now stands at 69,501 tons, against 43,299 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and November, 1s. 6d.; December, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; January-March, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; April-June, 1s. 7d. per lb. We deal with the position of the article in our editorial columns.

SEEDS.—There is no change to report in the market, and but few price alterations. ANISE.—Spanish is 50s., Russian 30s., Levant 33s. 6d. per cwt. CANARY remains very quiet. Mazagan is 14s. 3d., Saffi 13s. 3d., and Larache 14s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 55s. to 57s. 6d. and Morocco is firmer at 58s. 6d. spot. CORIANDER.—Morocco is 34s. to 35s. spot. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 16s. spot. HEMP.—Manchurian is 16s. 6d. and Chilian 17s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 19s. spot and 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. MUSTARD.—English is 30s. per cwt.

SENEGA remains very firm and unchanged, with sales at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. on the spot.

SENNA.—The market for new crop Alexandrian opened on November 1; early arrivals were small and quality poor, but both quality and quantity will improve as

the season advances, and the general estimate is that the crop will be equal to 1926-27. There are no further stocks of the old crop left in the Sudan, and pods from the new season's arrivals will not be graded ready for shipment until January.

SHELLAC is firmer at 255s. per cwt. on the spot for usual standard TN orange quality; fine orange is 260s. to 330s.; pure button, 305s.; and AC cakey, 250s. to 255s. To arrive, sales include TN for September-October shipment at 235s. c.i.f.; October-November at 226s. c.i.f.; December-January at 215s. to 222s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include December at 241s. to 250s., and March 221s. to 228s. 6d. to 228s.

TURMERIC is quiet, with fair to good Madras finger offering at from 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Cochin split bulb is about 19s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—In view of the higher quotations made for shipment, spot value of Bourbon firsts, 6 to 7 in., is in the neighbourhood of 10s. 6d. per lb. Actual business is passing at less, but the present firmness is expected to continue for several months.

WAX, BEES'.—Forward prices, which steadily declined to the extent of 10s. to 15s. per cwt., have recently improved, and a firmer position is looked for. Sales of Benguela have been made at £7 18s. per cwt. c.i.f., and £8 is now the minimum quotation. There are buyers of Abyssinian at £7 17s. 6d. Mozambique is offered at £8, and Dar-es-Salaam at slightly above this figure. Although spot values are relatively advantageous, offers at from £8 to £8 10s. as to quality and variety are at present neglected, but with the maintenance of the stronger c.i.f. position an early advance in spot prices is anticipated.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is steady at 85s. per cwt. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 81s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

Essential Oils

ALTHOUGH there are a fair number of price changes to record, important essential oils have been notably steady for some weeks. An unexpected advance is recorded in lemon oil, and bergamot has been maintained at last week's higher levels. American peppermint is firmer, and sales of Cochin lemongrass have been recorded at higher rates. Eucalyptus, which has been arriving freely, is cheaper, and Japanese camphor oil is also easier. West Indian orange is lower to arrive. Bourbon vetivert is cheaper in view of recent arrivals bought at reduced rates. American copaiba oil and Japanese dementholised peppermint have declined on the spot. Cayenne rosewood oil is cheaper following keen competition with the Brazilian product. American wormseed is steadier, higher quotations having been withdrawn to meet rival offers.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during October, 1927, compared with the same months in 1925 and 1926, also for the ten months in the respective years:—

	1925	1926	1927
Oct. imports (other than turpentine) .. value	258,652	309,340	374,039
Jan.-Oct. imports do. value	£111,681	£104,077	£105,583
Oct. re-exports do. value	3,218,803	3,610,817	3,158,347
Jan.-Oct. re-exports do. value	£963,189	£1,123,286	£907,367
Oct. re-exports do. value	86,622	71,737	65,699
Jan.-Oct. re-exports do. value	£32,095	£27,260	£24,512
Jan.-Oct. re-exports do. value	869,069	692,443	643,349
	£330,870	£273,686	£257,668

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is unchanged on the spot at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. Leads are steady at 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—The firm position reported last week is fully maintained, and for shipment from 21s. to 21s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. has been asked. Good brands are quoted on the spot at from 22s. to 23s. per lb. Recently business has been passing at below 20s. in some directions.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white is easier on the spot at from 52s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt. in drums. Brown is very scarce on the spot and 75s. is reported paid.

CANANGA.—Supplies of Java oil now afloat are offered at 18s. per lb. landed.

CASSIA is unchanged at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a.

CEDARWOOD is unchanged at 1s. 4d. per lb. in large drums and 1s. 6d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is quoted at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. For shipment 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. is asked. Java oil is 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. spot and 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f.

COPAIBA OIL is lower at 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 2s. 7d. c.i.f. to arrive.

EUCALYPTUS is a shade easier at from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol.

GERANIUM.—Present spot values are difficult to define in view of the continued slow demand. Bourbon is quoted in the neighbourhood of from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. For shipment offers are made at 12s. 3d. c.i.f. Algerian is nominal at 11s. 6d. on the spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—A fair range of prices continues for B.P. oil on the spot; guaranteed pure is quoted in some directions at 8s. per lb.

LAVENDER.—No further change at the source has been recorded, and in view of recent cheap purchases spot sellers can offer bulk quantities French oil, 38 to 40 per cent., at from 16s. to 15s. 9d. per lb. In some directions sales of small lots are reported at from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

LEMON is higher to come forward at from 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot 7s. and over is quoted.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is firmer at 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., in large drums on the spot, and to arrive at 3s. 2½d. c.i.f., with sales thereat. Up to 3s. 3d. c.i.f. has since been quoted.

LIME.—West Indian is steady at 27s. 6d. per lb. for fine quality distilled. Hard-pressed is quoted at 40s.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is dearer to arrive at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. as to brand. Slightly easier quotations have been made for West Indian sweet at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot 8s. 9d. is quoted.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is firmer at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward, and on the spot 14s. 6d. is asked. Japanese dementholised is cheaper at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki. Japan is quoting 6s. c.i.f. for October-December, and January-March shipment is 5s. 10½d. c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—According to reports from the source much of the available supplies has been purchased, and further offers are difficult to obtain. Spot values are firm at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. as to quality.

ROSEWOOD.—Continued keen competition is responsible for a further weakening in genuine Cayenne quality, which is now obtainable at 7s. 6d. per lb. in large drums on the spot and 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

SPEARMINT.—American is firm at 19s. per lb. on the spot and 18s. 9d. c.i.f.

SPIKE.—Spanish is quiet and unchanged at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. in bulk quantities.

VETIVER.—Bourbon is a shade cheaper to arrive, and on the spot supplies are now available at from 20s. to 21s. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is cheaper at about 14s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot is quoted at 14s. 6d.

WORMWOOD.—Much higher quotations are made for American in view of reports of short supplies, and up to 51s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. has recently been mentioned.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period November 2 to 8 (inclusive):—Anise (star) (Ch.), 10 cs.; bergamot (It.), 12 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 17 dm.; cananga (Jv.), 5 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 30 cs.; cinnamon (Ger.), 2 cs.; citron (Fr.), 3 cs.; citronella (Jv.), 12 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 10 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 6 dm.; guaiacumwood (Holl.), 1 cs.; juniper berry (Ger.), 1 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 30 cs.; mandarin (It.), 1 cs.; mustard (Br. Ind.), 1 cs.; nutmeg (U.S.), 7 cs.; orange (It.), 2 cs.; patchouli (Holl.), 1 dm.; peppermint (Jp.), 55 cs., (U.S.) 44 cs., (Ger.) 27 cs.; pine (Ger.), 1 dm.; spearmint (U.S.), 7 cs.; spike (Sp.), 2 dm.; thyme (Fr.), 1 cs.; vetiver (Fr.), 1 dm., (Réun.), 10 cs.; ylang-ylang (Réun.), 2 cs.; undescribed (Holl.) 2 cs., (Fr.) 84 cs., (It.) 13 cs.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period November 9 to 15 (inclusive):—Anise, (Ger.) 127 cs., (Fr.) 17 cs., (Ch.) 5 cs.; bergamot (It.), 20 cs.; cedarleaf (U.S.), 1 dm.; cinnamon (Cey.), 1 dm.; citronella, (Jv.) 32 dm., (Cey.) 26 dm., (Guat.) 3 dm.; eucalyptus, (Sp.) 60 cs., (Aust.) 40 cs.; geranium, (Ger.) 3 dm., (Holl.) 2 cs.; jasmin (Fr.), 1 cs.; juniper-

berry, (Czecho-Slov.) 1 cs., (Ger.) 2 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 4 cs., 1 dm.; lemon, (It.) 24 cs., (Ger.) 2 cs.; lemongrass (Guat.), 20 cs.; orange, (B.W.I.) 10 cs., (It.) 17 cs.; orris (Fr.), 2 cs.; patchouli (Straits), 11 cs.; peppermint, (Jp.) 35 cs., (Ger.) 5 cs., (U.S.) 10 dm., 23 cs.; pine, (Ger.) 2 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 2 cs.; sassafras (U.S.), 3 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 5 cs.; undescribed: (Mauritius) 1 cs., (Ger.) 4 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

ONE or two important changes are reported this week, including a big cut by makers of boric acid. Bismuth salts are firm at last week's advanced prices, and a further rise is talked of owing to the active demand. British makers' prices for bromides have been revised. Vanillin is lower for British make.

ACETANILIDE is steady, with a moderate business: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., for quantities.

AMIDOPRYN is offered by dealers from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., at which figures the market is very steady; business limited.

ASPIRIN.—Good business continues here, with prices steadily maintained: large quantities, 2s. 3½d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

BABBITONE is steady on spot from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.; business is not of much account.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) continues in good demand, with large quantities a shade under the quoted rate of 2s. 1d. per lb.; smaller lots, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The advanced prices, particulars of which were given in last week's *C. & D.*, continue in force. The market is very firm, and a further advance is quite possible.

BORIC ACID.—On November 14 the English makers reduced their prices by £4 per ton as follows:—Crystals, granular or small flaked (com. quality), £30 per ton; powdered, ditto, £32 per ton; powdered, extra fine, £34 per ton; paillette (large flaked), £43 per ton; B.P. crystals, £36 per ton; powdered ditto, £40 per ton; powdered, extra fine, £42 per ton. Packed in two-cwt. bags, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain in minimum lots as under: ex contract for not less than five tons, five cwt.; not ex contract, one ton.

BROMIDES.—Dealers' prices continue unchanged, while there has been some adjustment in makers' list prices; business is fairly good. Dealers quote ammonium from 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., for large quantities. British makers' prices: ammonium, 2s. 2d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 2s. per lb., in two-cwt. lots; 1d. per lb. less for ton lots, carriage paid in U.K.

Caffeine is cheaper for pure crystals, dealers offering at from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; citrate is 5s. 8d. to 6s.

CALCIUM LACTATE is now very steady, with the bottom price for quantities at 1s. 1½d. per lb.; smaller parcels from 1s. 2d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE continues steady at unchanged prices, with a fair amount of business passing: quoted from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Prices are being well maintained, although business is not of much account, but supplies in second-hands are limited: quoted from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged, with quantities from 1s. 8d. and smaller lots at 1s. 9d. per lb., in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is steady but quiet: dealers quote from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE has been in much better request, with prices very steady as quoted at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues in good call, with the market still competitive: prices range from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to grade and quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is meeting with a good business for the time of year: prices are fully 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb., on the spot.

LACTIC ACID is steady, with normal business passing: B.P. from 2s. 6d. per lb.; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE shows a slight recovery, with a little more business about; the market is steadier as quoted at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is steady at about 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.; fair business is reported.

MILK SUGAR.—German is cheaper, dealers offering at from 5s. to 5½s. per cwt. for B.P., according to quantity. B.P. Dutch is 5s., to 6s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. from powder) continues to meet with fair business at unchanged prices; quantities in kegs from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but quiet; quantities in carboys, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; small lots in bottles, from 1s. 3d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is about steady at unchanged prices, with the market very competitive for any big orders: quoted from about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d. per lb. as to quantity.

PHENAZONE is unchanged, with the market slightly quieter: quantities at 4s. per lb.; smaller lots, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is selling well up to controlled rates, which are unchanged: half-ton lots, 6s. 6d.; two-cwt., 6s. 8d.; smaller lots, 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is still neglected by buyers pending relief from key industry duty, which is expected any day now: quoted at 6½d. per lb., in drums, ex store.

RESORCIN continues idle, dealers quoting from about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., spot.

SALICYLIC ACID remains slack, with prices for quantities about 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 3d. per lb. for smaller lots.

SALOL.—Controlled prices have been slightly revised: two-cwt. lots, crystals, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d.; slightly more for small lots; powder, 1d. per lb. more for all quantities.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues in good demand, with quantities of foreign powder at about 1s. 7d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains slow of sale, with dealers offering at about 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb., spot.

SODIUM SALICYLATE is as quoted by dealers at about 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) continues to be quoted at about 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign. The market is steady, but decidedly quiet.

TERPIN HYDRATE is freely offered in quantities at 1s. 6d. per lb.; demand remains small.

THYMOL continues very quiet, with dealers quoting at about 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—English makers have reduced their prices and supplies can now be obtained at slightly below 16s. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period October 26 to 31 inclusive, are the following:—Cocaine hydrochloride, £577; hexamine, £124; potassium bromide, £125; salicylic acid, £175; vanillin, £125; undescribed chemicals, £8,220.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 16.

DEALERS' prices for formaldehyde and sal ammoniac are cheaper this week. Acetate of soda is again dearer on a firm and active market. British makers have notified a big cut in prices for boric acid, particulars of which are given in our pharmaceutical section. Arsenic remains firm. Business has been fairly good, and the market is generally very steady.

ACETIC ACID shows no change, with business moving in good volume: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE continues in active demand, with dealers' prices firm: B.G.S., in drums, £59 to £62 per ton, ex store.

ALUM continues steady but quiet: lump, £8 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues quiet, as usual at this time of the year; 99.95 per cent. on spot quoted from 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is bright at £22 per ton, for grey galvanising, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC is steady to firm, with sellers of white Cornish asking £18 5s. to £18 15s. f.o.r. mines. A fair business has been done, and available stocks are very small. Mexican high-grade is called £18 5s., c.i.f. Liverpool.

BORAX.—B.P. crystals is 25s. per cwt., and powder 25s. per cwt.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is a fair demand for export, and makers are asking about £24 10s. upward for casks, less 5 per cent. f.o.b. Terms for home users range upward of £25. U.K. exports for October were only 438 tons, against 416 tons for September, and the total for ten months is 36,452 tons, compared with 35,892 tons the same period last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR is still dull, and prices are slightly easier at about 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for 99 to 100 per cent. foreign powder.

FORMALDEHYDE is cheaper, with dealers now quoting 40 per cent. by volume at £38 per ton, in casks, ex store; fair business is being done.

FORMIC ACID is steady and in moderate demand: 85 per cent., in carboys, £46 per ton, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady, with spot parcels of commercial quoted at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper for quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is steady but quiet: reliable quality, 99 to 100 per cent., free from acetone, is steady at about 12s. per gallon, in drums; slightly less for large quantities.

LEAD PRODUCTS are much steadier, and closing strong at improved figures. Lead acetate, spot, brown, £40; white, £42 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £28 5s., c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £27 5s.; ground in oil, £28 15s., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID is meeting with more inquiry at about £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot lots, 3d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is quiet: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s., in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady, with a moderate business being done: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is still of little interest: large quantities of powder to arrive are offered at 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is slow, but dealers' price for quantities of commercial quality in two-cwt. drums is steady at 5½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE continues in fair demand at about 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is cheaper on dealers' quotations, and business quite good: dog-tooth crystals, £28 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is again dearer, with spot supplies now very limited, and the demand brisk: dealers asking fully £19 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains slow of sale, with quantities of foreign powder to arrive offered at 2½d. per lb.; small spot parcels, from 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues unchanged, with the market quiet: dealers quote pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, at £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE has been in some demand in small quantities, and prices seem steadier: 95 per cent., £11 7s. 6d.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE shows no change, with business in small lots passing: 100 per cent. basis, £19 7s. 6d. per ton, and 20s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is steady and in normal request: dealers quote from 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is quiet; dealers' prices steady: 60 to 62 per cent., £11 2s. 6d.; broken, £12 2s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—There is a moderate business doing, and market quotations are well maintained. American crude is £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d., and terms for Sicilian flowers stand at £13 7s. 6d.; for refined ground at £12, and for roll at £10 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

UREA is steady, and some business is reported: technical, 9d.; chemically pure, 10½d. per lb., ex store.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is meeting with a good demand, and prices have advanced. Carbolic acid crystals remain quiet, but there has been no further reduction in prices. Other items are generally unchanged, with the market rather quiet. ANILINE OIL shows no change, with the quotation at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is bright at about 10d. per lb. and upwards, carriage paid. TOLUOL remains slow and prices are unsteady on quotation: pure, about 1s. 10d.; commercial 90's, 1s. 7d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL is dull: pure, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; commercial, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, at works. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—A normal business is being done and prices remain unaltered. Today's market figure for the domestic market is about 8½d. per lb. basis, which would perhaps be shaded slightly for substantial quantities. CRESYLIC ACID continues very firm and supplies are scarce. Prices given last week hold good for forward delivery, for which there is considerable inquiry. NAPHTHALENE is moving in good quantities, with dealers' prices for imported flakes and balls steady from £17 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady but quiet: small lots at £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. PYRIDINE remains slow at about 5s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. CREOSOTE OIL is bright, and prices are very steady: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. PITCH has been quite active, and closes firm at the higher price of about 98s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

FAIR business continues in this market, with acid oils and coconut dearer; cotton oil is easier. Linseed oil is steady and level on the week. American turpentine is also steadier. Palm oils are not so active, but prices are steadily maintained. ACID OILS continue firm at higher rates; coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s. 3d.; groundnut, 33s.; soya, 30s. 3d. spot. CASTOR continues quiet and easy: pharmaceutical, 51s. 6d.; first pressings, 46s. 6d.; second pressings, 44s. 6d. per owt., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is firm, with a further advance in prices: deodorised, 48s. 9d. spot; Ceylon, 42s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 52s. 6d. e.i.f. spot. COTTON.—Prices are easier: deodorised, 44s. 6d.; common edible, 42s. 6d.; soapmaking, 39s. 3d.; crude, 36s. spot. GROUNDNUT continues firm at unchanged prices: deodorised, spot, 52s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 47s. e.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steady, but quiet: deodorised, 46s.; crude, about 41s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Prices are about level on the week, with the market steady; business has been fair: Lagos, 35s. 9d.; softs, 35s.; mediums, 34s. 3d.; hards, 34s. 9d.; bleached, 37s. 6d. spot. RAPE has been quieter and prices about unchanged: refined, 48s.; crude, 37s. 6d. spot. SOYA has been quiet, but continues steady: deodorised, 42s.; crude, 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) has been quiet all the week, with prices about the same for all positions: on spot, 29s. 9d.; November, 28s. 9d.; December, 29s. 3d.; January-April, 29s. 7½d.; May-August, 30s. 1½d.; boiled oil, spot, 33s. 9d.; Hull, on spot, 29s. 10½d.; November, 29s. 10½d.; December, 29s. 10½d.; January-April, 30s.; May-August, 30s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—The market developed further weakness, although showing some resistance in the lower levels, and somewhat more business was attracted. Spot was offering down to 34s. 9d. and January-April to 36s. 9d. early in the week, but by Wednesday the market had recovered to 35s. 6d. on the spot, December to 35s. 9d., and January-April to 37s. 3d. per cwt. London deliveries for last week were 2,056 barrels, making a total since January of 104,650 barrels, comparing with 96,328 barrels the same period last year. Stocks increased again, amounting to 50,604 barrels, which, with the quantity in the course of landing and those afloat, made the London visible supply 59,804 barrels. This compares with 41,328 barrels the same date last year. RESIN.—A somewhat better feeling has become manifest, and the demand is improving, although the actual volume of business is not important. Buyers at any rate seem to show more confidence. Current rates for shipment on c.i.f. terms stand as follows:—B to M, 16s. 4d.; N, 18s. 7½d.; W.G., 21s.; and W.W., 24s. Terms ex wharf command 9d. above these figures. Given an improvement in the American market, there is little doubt that a lot more business could develop in this market. French grades are again offering with F.G. 15s. 9d. and W.W. 21s. c.i.f. WOOD.—Hankow on spot is dull at about 79s. in barrels.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—This market is generally unchanged, while business remains rather quiet in most directions. BENZOL continues quiet with prices unchanged: crude 65's, about 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is steady but rather quiet: .950 gravity, £4; .890 gravity, £4 10s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is now steady and more in demand at 2d. to 4d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered for shipment at about £16 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS continue steady and unchanged: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Roumanian white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., ex tank, 6½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf; American water white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., 7½d., and 11d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS.—Rather more business is reported, with prices steady: special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are slow and unsteady: 90 to 160, 11d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 11d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are quiet and unchanged: white to snow white, £38 to £52; amber and yellow, £17 10s. to £22 7s. 6d.; dark stiff green, about £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is no change to report; spot and shipment prices are substantially unchanged, with business moderate: spot, pales, £10 to £22 10s.; reds, £11 15s. to £22; dark cylinders, £12 to £23; filtered cylinders, £19 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for tank lots. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £28 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL, £14 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

Java Citronella Oil Exports

In further reference to the export figures of Java citronella oil given in our issue of November 5 (p. 588) it should be stated that the quantities (in 1,000 kilos) refer to the gross weight of the shipments, and not to the net weights, which latter, of course, are only of interest to the trade, the more so as the tare of this oil is rather important. The bulk of the oil is packed in drums of about 350 kilos gross and about 260 kilos net, so that the tare is about 30 per cent. of the net weight. The last official figures received in Amsterdam from the Dutch Government show that the exports from Java during January to August 1927 to all destinations were as follows:—

Net weight (kilos)	Gross weight (kilos)	Value in guilders
836,280	1,070,931	1,980,868

against in 1926:—

784,946	1,010,049	2,869,697
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It will be seen, therefore, that the net weight during eight months is still somewhat lower than the gross figures for six months published in our issue of November 5.

Sudan Gum Acacia

BOXALL & Co. report that the arrivals of Kordofan hashab gum from September 21 to October 20 showed a decrease of about 85 per cent., against the same period last year, the total arrivals at El Obeid being 43 tons and at Nahud 62 tons, or a total daily average of less than 5 tons. During the above period the percentage of rain-damaged gum was 30 per cent. of the arrivals at El Obeid, whilst there were no arrivals of rain-damaged gum at Nahud. The shortage from September 21 to October 20 was 773 tons, compared with the same period last year, which brings the total shortage of Kordofan hashab gum from the beginning of the year to date to 3,128 tons, and the total shortage on all the varieties of hashab to 5,128 tons (the shortage on the inferior qualities being estimated at 2,000 tons). Taking El Obeid as the standard, prices remained firm during the whole period, and on about the same level as during the previous period, fluctuating sometimes within 1s. per cwt. Taking sales as an indication, the demand was quiet for the last ten days of September, whilst during October a general revival from practically all markets has taken place, with the exception of United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. The following figures show the exports from the Sudan from January to September, 1927, compared with the same period of 1926:—

To—	1926 Jan.-Sept.	1927 Jan.-Sept.
Great Britain	5,489	4,020
U.S.A.	4,204	3,409
France	2,171	1,736
Germany	1,870	2,929
Italy	1,358	1,200
Belgium	1,037	1,398
Japan	794	435
Spain	333	371
Holland	433	568
Denmark	23	52
Norway and Sweden	269	211
Egypt	125	101
Australia and New Zealand	571	545
China	91	183
Canada	61	70
Argentine	26	47
Brazil	11	24
Uruguay	5	10
Finland	7	10
British India	48	70
Other countries in America	18	4
Other countries	45	57
Total tons	18,989	17,450

The export figures are made up of the following qualities:—Hashab, 15,543 tons, against 17,320 tons last year; bleached, 412 tons, against 270 tons last year; and Talha, 1,495 tons, against 1,399 tons; total, 17,450 tons, against 18,989 tons in 1926.

THE TAMIL NADI AYURVEDIE PHARMACY Co. is the name of a new concern which has lately been formed in Madras with a capital of 20,000 rupees.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN TURPENTINE.—The Government turpentine and resin factory at Takengon, in the residency of Aceh, North Sumatra, announce that, in addition to local sales, approximately 70 tons of turpentine and 150 to 200 tons of resin are available for shipment to and disposal in Europe during 1927.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Education

SIR,—I cannot quite agree with your correspondent, "Ph.C." (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 618) that lack of comment on your editorial article dealing with pharmaceutical education emphasises the general apathy of members to the activities of the Society. Rather it points to the fact that, bearing in mind past events, the majority of members, especially those in retail business whose time and thought are fully taken up in running their own concerns in these difficult days, recognise the futility of such comments, and cannot afford to waste their time in writing criticisms which will have no effect. But the question of pharmaceutical qualification is undoubtedly a serious one, and there is no doubt that you arrived at a correct conclusion by your reasoning. Up to the present time only a small proportion of chemists and druggists have considered it worth while to take the higher qualification, which has mainly attracted men whose fathers have already established businesses for them to step into, or others who have wished to take up educational posts or other work not connected with the retail trade. However, if a general consensus of opinion could be taken it is almost certain it would show that most members consider there should never have been any scheme introduced which broke the steps whereby a candidate could proceed (using the old names for the examinations) from the Minor to the Major, and that under the present system of qualification the pharmaceutical chemist in a few years' time will be as extinct as the dodo. This should not be; and now that there seems to be a tendency to introduce new subjects for study and examination, these should be selected in such a manner that they can be of use to a retail man so that his fresh knowledge could be gradually introduced into his business, thus helping to raise him from his present condition of a nondescript waverer between professionalism and trade. At the moment it is difficult to see where we are being led, and the ordinary chemist, who has no means of knowing the inner history of pharmaceutical politics, is all in the air. We listen to such influential men as Mr. Neathercoat, at the Liverpool chemists' smoking concert, telling us that pharmacy is improving its position year by year and that we stand higher than ever in the position of the State departments; but it leaves us rather dazed when, leaving the atmosphere of the meeting behind us, we arrive home and sadly try to make our discounted Insurance cheques balance our wholesalers' statements. And yet we have other members warning the branches that when the report of the Commission is published we shall have a very tough fight, and we have amassed a fund to try to safeguard our rights against encroachment. The man behind the counter can only plod along with his daily work while he looks on with surprise and wonders if even the Council know where we are, or where we are going. I doubt it.—Faithfully yours,

DUBITARE (14/11).

A Pharmacist's Handicap

SIR,—I wonder what Mr. A. E. Ferris expects as a result of his letter. Was he just fed up on receiving this "Jaborandi Quinine and Cantharidine" and wanted to let steam off, or does he hope to stir his fellow pill-punchers to action or to sting the "powers" to do their bit? I wrote to the said "powers" some time ago about a firm advertising and selling a shampoo with cantharides not marked "poison." Instead of prosecuting the firm for doing so (on its own confession), the "powers" wrote and informed me that there was so little, if any, cantharides in such shampoo that it could not be proved! At the same time I wrote the same "powers" who so powerfully "improve our status," and who are the prosecuting authority under the Phar-

macy and Poisons Acts, that house furnishers and fancy-goods merchants were infringing these Acts by selling poppy heads. What do you think such information elicited from the "powerful" headquarters? Nothing else than the epoch-making information that, as poppy heads sometimes contained more than the D.D.A. limit of morphine, to draw the notice of some other powers to the fact by a prosecution might cause poppy heads to be brought within the D.D.A. and the chemists would lose what sales they at present had! (Shades of careful, cautious Scotsmen!) And this from the "powers" that proved they had no power to look after the commercial interests of chemists and druggists—I beg pardon, pharmacists. No, Mr. Ferris is shinning up the wrong pole; in fact, I think both he and I (for expecting that folks and powers should do what they are placed in power to do) are "up the pole." We ought to learn to be mild, not stern and wild.—Yours, etc.,

CALEDONIA (14/11).

Retail Pharmacy

SIR,—“Whither are we drifting?” is the question I would like to put to retail pharmacists. The prevalent and rapidly spreading epidemic of multiple-store development and the manner in which business is now being done (with free gifts, etc.) must surely occasion anxiety to all who prefer to rank pharmacy as a profession. No one is foolish enough to attempt to stem the tide of progress or to advocate the continuance of the customs of our ancestral apothecaries, but surely, out of respect for the honourable and ancient profession, protest should be made without delay, or soon we shall be unable to distinguish chemists' shops from toy-depôts and fancy-goods stores. We are actually bartering our justifiable dignity and rights as registered pharmacists for the sake of increased returns from the sale of the latest advertised toilet articles, which monopolise our valuable window space with mechanical devices and free-gift offers. I happened to visit the showroom of one of our leading medical and surgical sundries firms quite recently, and was, I might almost say, shocked when I noticed magnificent glass cases (silent salesmen) crowded out with a toy menagerie of teddy bears and other animals; I ventured to make a comment, and the reply I received was that the directors felt bound to move with the times and to cater for the modern requirements of pharmacies and drug stores. I assert emphatically that it is well-nigh impossible to exercise the necessary care in the preparation of prescriptions, or the carrying out of other pharmaceutical duties, under the existing conditions in many of our dispensing establishments; and it will not surprise me if the governmental authorities, sooner or later, introduce legislation of a radical nature, to alter completely the present system in the interest of the community. If this is not done, it is not at all improbable that some serious dispensing error may eventually compel them to do so, resulting perhaps in the total separation of prescription-dispensing from retail pharmacy.—Faithfully yours,

PRO BONO PUBLICO (15/11).

Commissions on Sales

SIR,—“Tactful” says the practical objections to commission are not easily settled “behind the counter,” though they may be “on paper.” In my own experience I never had any trouble in persuading my first countermen to act reasonably and fairly to the juniors, and as I was always at the counter myself there was no need for anyone to tell tales and get “jumped on.” “Tactful” must have been very unfortunate in his experiences in his younger days. There is a big difference between selling customers something they do not want and something they have been tactfully persuaded to desire. No assistant should have to sell own lines to earn a proper wage, but commission should be an addition to wages, earned by the tactful introduction and sale of own lines. The ideal salesman is not the man who can sell anything, but the one who studies his customers' requirements and sells them, with their consent, the article that will meet their needs and be mutually satisfactory to purchaser and seller.

Yours faithfully,

PAYOR (9/11).

The Distribution of Toilet Requisites

SIR.—No line of toilet articles produced exclusively for chemists has ever been successful; has even been mentioned with the best sellers. Why? They have been good goods, they have been attractively packed, and at the back of them has been the whole-hearted enthusiasm and goodwill of the chemist. But their very exclusiveness has spoiled their chance, whether they were exclusive to the chemist, the hairdresser, or the departmental store, because their appeal was never great enough, and could never be great enough to make a woman go out of her way a second or third time to obtain them. One of the very foundations of a best seller is the ease with which it can be obtained. The manufacturer of the best seller realises this, and says in effect, "Anyone who specialises in handling toilet goods is entitled to sell mine," and rightly so. If the chemist feels he cannot compete with the hairdresser and the departmental store in the sale of cosmetics and perfumery, then it is best he should drop it altogether, and concentrate on his dispensing and drugs, where he has no competition, and rather take himself to task than nurse a grievance against the manufacturer. On the other hand, where he will compete, he can, and does, get the larger share of the toilet trade, because of the curious faith the woman has in him as a man who knows."—I am, etc.,

HAROLD S. BUDE.

Stranraer.

Fifteenth-Century Problems

SIR.—Luca Landucci, the fifteenth-century apothecary whose "Florentine Diary" has recently become available in English, includes in his commentary upon his times allusions to his own craft which, so relevant are they to still existent problems, might almost have come from your own pages. Then, as now, early closing was a question over which owners of shops had to put their heads together. We are told that on August 22, 1481, the apothecaries arranged that we should not keep our shops open on holidays till 22 in the evening (6 p.m.) as it hitherto been the custom, but that four shops in the old city (to be chosen by lot) should remain open all night. Price maintenance also is no new thing. Luca orders that on October 9, 1501, "we apothecaries decided, the Apothecaries' Guild, that we could no longer make diles at two denari." . . . Yours faithfully,

G. THOMPSON WILSON.

Leaton Moor, Stockport.

Subscribers' Symposium

Interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Cherry Stalks.

Cherry stalks are used on the Continent as a household remedy, principally as diuretic. According to vault, cherry stalks are considered diuretic, febrifuge and an anti-gout remedy. The use is by infusion, to a quart of water, and it is drunk by the glassful. There are many tons a year used in France. The stalks are obtained in districts where they distil liqueurs to preserve the fruit in brandy. The stalks are used in conjunction with other remedies for gonorrhœa, kidney and bladder complaints.—X. Y. (19/10).

Parliamentary Representation

Let us send to represent us in Parliament men who are fully competent to state our case there. Ordinary members need as a guide in the House someone who has all the facts at his fingers' ends; otherwise their chemist constituents will find it exceedingly difficult to keep them properly informed and prepared to fight our battle. Quick decision is often needed when a Bill is before the House, with no time to spare for postal communication or visits by deputations. A well-informed man on the spot can work wonders on such occasions, and will often be able to fix up a satisfactory compromise at the last moment. Whatever the cost of direct Parliamentary representation, it is cheap when such results as these can be taken into account.—P. bellum (3/10).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties**Zinc and Quinine Eye Drops**

SIR.—Kindly explain the best way of dispensing the following prescription for eye drops:—

Quin. hydroch.,	aa. gr. j.
Zinci sulph.,	xxx.
Cocain. hydrochlor.	ad 3ij.
Sol. adrenalin	ad 3ij.
Aq.	ad 3ij.

I omitted the zinc sulphate, with the permission of the prescriber, who had prescribed this formula previously and had not heard of the incompatibility.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. C. (28/10).

[When the prescription is dispensed as written a curdy precipitate of quinine sulphate is formed. It is not advisable to dissolve this in the usual way by the addition of dilute acid, as any excess would cause irritation of the conjunctiva. If acid quinine hydrochloride is used no precipitation occurs, and this is evidently what the doctor had in mind when writing the prescription.]

Legal Queries

W. H. (25/10).—In the case of a limited company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist the shop must be under the control and management of a superintendent who is a duly registered pharmacist and whose name has been sent to the registrar. Whether he holds a share or not is immaterial so long as he is a bona-fide superintendent. You may not use the title unless the superintendent is on the board, hence it would mean a shareholder.

W. R. (7/11) will be 65 on March 9 next, and has paid Health Insurance contributions continuously since May 1, 1923. He was insured, from time to time, before then, but not continuously. When will he be entitled to an old age pension under the new scheme, and how should he claim it? [Ordinarily, the pension would have been payable as from his sixty-fifth birthday, but as he will not have been continuously insured for five years on that date he will not be entitled to the pension until May 1, 1928. He must send his claim to the Ministry of Health, Insurance Department, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3, on a form that can be obtained from any Post Office.]

Alii (14/11) is employed by a firm which pays in respect of him weekly National Insurance contributions amounting to 1s. 4d., being 9d. for Health Insurance and 7d. for Unemployment Insurance. Will this secure for him and for his wife a pension at the age of sixty-five? He is told that he is entitled to claim exemption from Unemployment Insurance. If so, how should he do this, and will it affect his right to a pension? [The firm's contribution for Unemployment Insurance is 8d. a week, not 7d. Unless "Alii" is insured under the Health and Pensions scheme and pays his weekly contribution, which is also 9d., he will not be entitled to a pension. His wife will not be entitled to a pension while he is alive; but if he is insured at the time of his death she will be entitled to a pension. He can apply for exemption from liability to Unemployment Insurance, on the prescribed form, if he is in receipt of an independent income of at least £26 a year. If exemption is granted to him, this will not affect his right to a pension provided that he is insured under that scheme.]

B. B. T. (3/11).—Is a traveller who works on commission only considered to be an employee who comes within the scope of the National Insurance scheme and the Workmen's Compensation Acts? [The mere fact that the traveller is remunerated on a commission basis only does not affect the question. If his rate of remuneration does not exceed the statutory limit (£250 per annum for insurance and £350 per annum for workmen's compensation claims) and he is working under a contract of service, express or implied, he comes within the scope of the legislation mentioned; otherwise he does not. It is practically certain, however, that a

traveller in the whole-time employment of one firm is under a contract of service and not an independent contractor.]

Wine Extract (4/11).—Would it be a contravention of the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Trade Act, 1914, to sell as "wine extract, port type, for making home-made wine or cordial," a preparation that does not contain any port wine, but which is made of various ingredients which give a flavour that is intended to resemble port? [The Act provides that the description "port" applied to any wine or liquor, other than wine the produce of Portugal, shall be deemed to be a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. Obviously the word "port," even in conjunction with qualifying words, must be used with great caution; but, in our opinion, the description mentioned in the question would not constitute a false description upon which a prosecution could be successfully based.]

O. R. (8/11) owns some cottages, the tenants of which pay £3 per annum, half-yearly, and also the rates. "O. R." does all repairs. There is no written agreement. Is he entitled to raise the rent to a figure that is 40 per cent. above the pre-war figure? If so, can he do so at any time, and can he make the rent payable weekly? ["O. R." is entitled to increase the pre-war rent by 40 per cent. and to require that the rent shall be paid weekly; but, before doing so, he must first terminate the existing tenancies by giving to the tenants the requisite notice. The length of notice required depends upon the nature of the tenancies. If, as is probable, they are yearly tenancies, the tenants are entitled to six months' notice terminating on anniversaries of the days upon which the tenancies commenced. If they are half-yearly tenancies, half a year's notice will suffice. It would probably be advisable for "O. R." to consult a solicitor.]

Torrige (2/11).—An apprentice had his ankle broken while motor-cycling and was laid up for ten weeks. He has paid National Health Insurance contributions regularly for over two years; but, so far, he has received no sickness or other benefit from his society in respect of his ten-weeks' incapacity, although he has claimed it. In respect of what period is he entitled to sickness benefit, and how should he obtain it? [If the accident was one in respect of which the apprentice is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act he is not entitled to sickness benefit except to the extent that the weekly compensation falls short of the amount of sickness benefit that would otherwise have been payable. If the accident did not "arise out of and in the course of his employment," the apprentice is entitled to sickness benefit throughout the period that he was laid up. He was, however, bound to give notice of the accident and comply with any other regulations imposed by the rules of the society. If the apprentice's claim to sickness benefit is not dealt with satisfactorily by the society, he can appeal to the local Insurance Committee or to the Ministry of Health.]

T. C. L. (27/10) states that his tenancy of shop premises terminated in July last, but he remained in possession for a further three months, for which he paid, by cheque, a final quarter's rent, £17 10s. The landlord accepted the cheque and also the keys; is he still at liberty to claim an additional sum in respect of repairs to be done to the premises? During the twenty years of the tenancy the landlord has done practically nothing to keep the premises in repair, although he has been repeatedly told that the rain was coming through and spoiling the walls and also "T. C. L.'s" stock. "T. C. L." has agreed to pay a few pounds to cover the damage done to the premises in removing fixtures and fittings. [If "T. C. L." has failed to keep the premises in as good a state of repair as he covenanted to do under the lease the landlord is entitled to claim an amount to cover "dilapidations," although he has accepted the rent and the keys and taken possession of the premises. If, under the lease, the landlord expressly undertook to do repairs and failed to do so, "T. C. L." can counterclaim an amount to compensate him for any damage directly attributable to the landlord's breach of contract.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

W. R. (29/10).—**COATING BRASS.** — It is not clear whether you refer to "dead dipping," which produces a frosted appearance, or to the deposition on the article of a coating of tin or zinc. For the former, a dipping liquid may be prepared by mixing equal parts of aqua fortis and sulphuric acid with forty times their bulk of water. When cool, add common salt equal to about one-fifth the quantity of strong acid. Chemical methods of deposition are generally unsatisfactory and rarely used to-day, especially by firms who specialise in this business, but the following methods are given in Hiorns's "Metal Colonring" for coating brass with tin or zinc:—

Stannous chloride	...	...	...	1 oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	...	5 oz.

Brass is tinned in this solution when in contact with zinc. For zincing, boil commercial zinc powder with a concentrated solution of sodium hydrate, then immerse the articles in the boiling solution. It is important that the articles to be coated should be quite free from grease and dirt, while polished surfaces, particularly in the case of zinc, should be scratch-brushed before and during the process.

H. J. (5/11).—**DISTINGUISHING PRESERVED EGGS.**—Eggs preserved with waterglass show a distinct crusty deposit on the surface of the shell, as this deposit of silicate formed cannot be removed by washing after removal of the eggs from the preservative solution. Furthermore, since this completely seals the pores of the eggshell, an egg preserved with waterglass almost invariably cracks on boiling unless it has been previously pierced. A solution of phenolphthalein applied to the shells of eggs that have been preserved with lime or waterglass turns red, owing to the presence of free alkali.

G. C. M. (7/11).—(1) **ANTHELMINTIC FOR PIGS.**—The following is a formula containing no santonin:—

Ferri sulph.	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Sulph. flor.				
Pulv. arecae	...	...	aa	5 <i>j.</i>
Antim. tart.	...	...	...	gr. v-x.
Sodii chlorid.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i> iv.

Fiat pulv. To be given daily on an empty stomach for six days. (2) Unless the hound is muzzled or otherwise restricted it is useless to bandage the pad, so that the best thing to be done is frequent cleansing with an antiseptic such as dilute hydrogen peroxide.

H. M. (12/11).—**FRENCH POLISH.**—The following recipe are from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

I	II
Shellac	...
...	12 oz.
Gum thus	2 oz.
Sandarac	3 dr.
Oxalic acid	3 dr.
Spirit	4 pints.
	Dissolve and strain.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1877.

Frangula Bark

The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*, which has recently been frequently recommended as a reliable cathartic, has been the subject of a curious observation by Dr. Lamm, of Stockholm. Finding that a bark required double or even treble the usual dose, he ascertained that it had been recently collected, and comparing it with a bark known to be three or four years old, obtained much better and prompter results with the latter. The ineffectiveness of the fresh bark may account for the disuse into which *Rhamnus frangula* has occasionally fallen. Fristedt mentions (187) that the recent bark produces colic and vomiting, and the last edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopæia requires the bark to be kept for one year before it is used medicinally.

THE CHEMIST
AND DRUGGIST

COMMERCIAL COMPENDIUM

deals with the trade side of pharmacy'

[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Merchandise Marks Acts.—The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, was passed to consolidate and strengthen the laws relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise. It provides for the punishment by criminal process of those who apply false marks or descriptions to goods, as distinct from and in addition to any civil remedies that the persons who are injured by the fraud or deception may have against those who are responsible for it. To forge a trade-mark or falsely to apply to any goods any trade-mark or other mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark as to be calculated to deceive is made illegal. It is also an offence intentionally to apply to goods any false trade description, that is to say, a false description, statement or indication as to their number, size, or weight; as to the place where, the method by which, or the materials from which they were made; or as to their being the subject of a patent or other privilege. Any figures, words or marks on goods that are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the one whose manufacture or merchandise they really are constitute a false trade description within the meaning of the Act. A person who sells, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for trade purposes any goods to which a false or deceptive mark or description is applied is also guilty of an offence unless he can prove that he acted innocently and with reasonable prudence and, if asked to do so, gives all information in his power as to the persons from whom he obtained the goods. A mark or description is deemed to be applied to goods whether it is actually on the goods themselves or is on any covering, label, reel or other thing in or with which the goods are sold, exposed for sale or kept for trade purposes. The punishment for an offence on conviction on indictment is imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without a fine in addition; and the maximum penalty on summary conviction for a first offence is four months' imprisonment or a fine of £20, and on subsequent conviction imprisonment for six months or a fine of £50. In every case the offending goods are forfeited. When a summons has been issued against a person charged with an offence a warrant may be issued authorising a search of his premises and the seizure of any goods in respect of which the offence was committed.

Purchasers of Marked Goods.—To protect such purchasers it is provided that on the sale of goods to which a trade-mark or trade description has been applied, the seller shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is genuine or that the description is not false, as the case may be, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and accepted by the buyer at the time of sale. It is also provided that where, at the time the Act was passed, a trade description was lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class or manufactured by a particular process, merely to indicate the class or method of manufacture, that shall not be deemed to be a false description. But if the description includes the name of a place or country which is not the place where the goods were made, there must be added to the description the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made if there is a danger that persons might otherwise be misled. Another section of the Act renders liable to a penalty of £20 any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by the holder of a Royal Warrant. One of the most important provisions of the Act is that which prohibits the importation of goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade-mark being or purporting to be the name or trade-mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, unless the name or mark is accompanied by a

definite indication of the country in which the goods were produced. The importation of any goods which, if sold in this country, would be liable to forfeiture is also prohibited. It is open to anyone to prosecute a person who is guilty of an offence under the Act, and since the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, the prosecution of offences may be instituted by the Board of Trade in cases which "affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade." By the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, the law with regard to the marking of imported goods with an indication of origin was greatly extended. Section 1 makes it illegal to sell (wholesale or retail), or to expose for sale (retail), in the United Kingdom, any imported goods to which is applied what is or purports to be the name or trade-mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader, or the name of a place in this country, unless the name or mark is accompanied by an indication of the foreign origin of the goods.

Identity Marks.—Any mark used to identify particular goods with a particular trader is a "trade-mark" within the meaning of the Act. The overseas origin of goods may be indicated either by putting upon them the word "Foreign" or by a definite statement as to the country from which they came. In the case of goods produced in the Dominions the word "Empire" may be used instead. The Board of Trade is given power, in certain circumstances, to exempt goods of any class or description from the operation of Section 1, and it has already done so in the cases of "petroleum and liquid products thereof" and also "uncompounded drugs from whatever source derived which are sold for medicinal purposes," provided that they are not sold or exposed for sale under a proprietary name. The Board of Trade has, in reply to an inquiry, expressed the opinion that the word "uncompounded" in the Order should be construed in the pharmaceutical sense and not in the chemical sense. This would (the Board states) exempt such drugs as senna pods, castor oil and aspirin in bulk, but would not apply to any medicinal preparation. In the event of a legal question arising as to whether a particular drug is or is not an un compounded drug for the purpose of the Order, the Courts would doubtless have regard (says the Board of Trade) to the evidence of the trade, and in that connection the evidence of the pharmaceutical organisations would doubtless carry weight. The Board is advised that if any uncompounded drugs which fall within the exemption are sold by wholesalers for medicinal purposes, an indication of origin need not be given. Imported goods which have no marks whatever upon them, or which have upon them only names, marks or words that do not suggest that they are British, need not bear an indication of origin unless they are goods of a class to which an Order in Council made under Section 2 of the Act specifically applies. An Order in Council will be made only if an application for it comes from a quarter which "substantially represents the interests of either manufacturers, producers, dealers, traders, users or consumers, or of any body of wage-earners," and if, after inquiry, a Committee appointed under the Act reports that, in its opinion, imported goods of the kind in question should not be sold in the United Kingdom unless they bear an indication of origin. Every Order in Council must state the manner in which the indication of origin is to be applied to the goods and whether the goods are to be marked with an indication of origin before importation or exposure for sale wholesale.

Agricultural and Horticultural Produce.—In the case of agricultural and horticultural produce, the Department to which applications under Section 2 must be made is the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Amongst the goods in respect of which a draft Order has already been made are imported gold and silver leaf. If goods to which an Order applies are advertised or offered for sale in writing as being goods of a particular brand or make or otherwise under a specific designation, the advertisement or offer must include an indication of the origin of the goods. An employer who is charged with an offence will be exempt from liability if he can establish that the real culprit was one of his employees and that he himself had "used due diligence" to enforce compliance with the Act by his staff. In that event the

employee only will be held responsible. It is an offence to remove, alter or obliterate an indication of origin placed upon imported goods in compliance with the requirements of an Order in Council. The Act does not apply to goods which since the date of their importation, have undergone, in the United Kingdom, any treatment or process as the result of which they have been substantially changed, nor to blends or mixtures unless, in the case of particular materials to which an Order in Council applies, the Order specifically requires that blends or mixtures containing those materials shall be marked with an indication of origin. It is stated that the expression "blend or mixture" does not include any blend or mixture produced by a process of manufacture from materials of different kinds.

Merchant.—A merchant is a man who buys goods abroad or at home and re-sells them at home or exports them again, intending to make a profit on the transaction. In the export trade he sells on the basis of one of the various forms of contract, such as c.i.f. or f.o.b. Very often he holds large stocks which he has bought, as he thought, on favourable terms and hopes to re-sell at a profit as opportunities offer. Similarly he may have entered into contracts for the purchase of goods which he hopes to dispose of to other merchants or distributing firms. He fulfils a highly important function between producer and consumer, acting as a buffer between the two. He enables the producer to dispose of his stocks steadily, and he also permits the producer to enjoy the benefit of his capital and credit. He may buy supplies although there may be no immediate demand for the goods by consumers, and he enables consumers to secure supplies immediately. He provides a steady outlet for the output of the producer or manufacturer. Many consumers abroad rightly regard Great Britain as a great storehouse of goods which they may draw upon at any moment, and it often happens that they leave their requirements until the last. It is part of the function of merchants to foresee, by taking all kinds of factors into account, such as climatic conditions and seasonal changes, when an exceptional demand is likely to arise. The place of merchants in wholesale trade is similar to that of shops in retail trade, which must be ready to supply goods to a consumer whenever need or whim of the moment urges him to buy. From time to time proposals have been made for the elimination of the merchant in particular trades on the ground that his profit might be saved by bringing producers and consumers into direct touch. Such efforts have, as a rule, been unsuccessful, and the merchants to-day represent an important wheel in the machinery of commerce.

Mercury, Commerce of.—Mercury, or quicksilver, is usually marketed in iron bottles or "flasks" containing about 75 lb. to 76 lb. of metal, making the total weight of the container about 90 lb. The iron stoppers are screwed into the mouths of the bottles very securely, so that to open the containers strong chain grips and spanners are needed. The bottles are not packed in cases, but are transported separately to all parts of the world in the same state in which they leave the countries of production. Mercury is usually sold per bottle, subject to the provision that it shall be "pure virgin quicksilver of good merchantable quality." Prices vary considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the U.K. imports and fluctuations during the past ten years:

	Imports, bottles	Prices in London (per bottle)	
		Highest	Lowest
1917	28,966	£ 25 0 0	£ 18 10 0
1918	14,774	25 0 0	20 0 0
1919	37,892	24 10 0	15 10 0
1920	35,760	26 10 0	12 0 0
1921	21,874	13 0 0	9 10 0
1922	18,735	13 10 0	10 7 6
1923	34,351	12 10 0	8 15 0
1924	20,790	14 10 0	9 12 6
1925	19,379	15 5 0	13 0 0
1926	16,244	17 17 6	13 0 0

Mercury is extracted from cinnabar ore, the chief sources of which are Spain and Italy. The Almaden mines in Spain are the largest in the world, and mercury is chiefly shipped from Seville to all parts. Previous to the war the bulk of the Spanish production was sent to London and redistributed thence, under contract between the Spanish Government and the Rothschild interests, but subsequently a beginning was made with shipments direct to other countries, and this procedure has continued. In Italy there are important mines at Idria, Amiata and Siele. At one time the United States was the largest producer of the liquid metal, but owing to the poverty of the ore the output declined, and the United States now takes third place as a producer. The annual production of Italy may be put at about 45,000 to 50,000 bottles, Spain contributes about 40,000 to 50,000 bottles, and the annual production of the United States is about 10,000 bottles; China and Mexico each about 3,000 bottles. Mercury is largely used in the manufacture of mercurial salts for medicinal and technical purposes, and small quantities are employed in thermometers and barometers. Vermilion and vermillion paint for the production of compositions for painting the bottoms of ships absorbs large quantities of mercury, while it is used on a fairly large scale in the production of fulminate of mercury in the explosive manufacturing industry, and in the gold mining industry. The following figures show the imports into and re-exports from the United Kingdom during the past five years:—

Imports					
—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Spain ..	lb. 1,438,798	lb. 418,114	lb. 1,762,837	lb. 699,983	lb. 893,653
Italy ..	160,176	932,422	615,525	765,968	527,338
Other foreign countries ..	41,611	53,613	198,012	30,867	32,357
Total from foreign countries ..	1,640,585	1,405,149	2,576,374	1,496,818	1,453,348
Value.. £	254,721	208,612	333,416	238,672	247,842
Total from British countries ..	—	—	—	43,282	91
Value.. £	—	—	—	7,683	14
Total	1,640,585	1,405,149	2,576,374	1,540,100	1,453,439
Value.. £	254,721	208,612	333,416	246,355	247,856

Re-exports					
—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Germany ..	lb. 16,200	lb. 303,995	lb. 32,700	lb. 129,978	lb. 50,257
Belgium ..	56,475	91,985	196,425	92,043	63,268
France ..	7,800	107,162	3,644	18,464	4,692
Port. E. Africa ..	17,700	22,027	42,375	25,375	15,682
Japan ..	184,875	43,500	247,555	40,575	9,500
U.S.A. ..	82,500	341,250	152,160	128,700	18,750
Other foreign countries ..	129,975	64,731	60,176	102,077	65,003
Total to foreign countries ..	495,525	981,650	735,035	537,212	227,152
Value.. £	68,431	145,122	95,828	80,746	38,532
South Africa ..	127,125	50,670	50,446	38,477	8,845
British India : Bombay ..	25,575	5,250	48,126	18,825	4,191
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa ..	25,125	32,025	44,475	22,800	5,681
Other States ..	18,850	4,850	28,471	7,825	5,290
Hong Kong ..	528,750	60,580	235,898	33,750	22,520
Australia ..	24,900	18,579	34,870	10,875	7,877
Canada ..	6,225	26,125	19,275	54,600	26,300
Other British countries ..	21,375	17,650	18,439	13,951	11,197
Total to British countries ..	777,925	215,729	480,000	201,103	91,901
Value.. £	109,171	32,147	63,806	29,075	15,334
Total	1,273,450	1,197,379	1,215,035	738,315	319,053
Value.. £	177,602	177,269	159,634	109,821	53,866

Some Clinical Reports on the Elimination of Uric Acid by AGOTAN (HOWARDS)

M.D. (London).:

"I prefer to regard Sciatica as a neuritis and not merely a neuralgia, and I further believe that the commonest cause of neuritis is uric acid. At all events my most rapid and lasting results in its treatment have been obtained by that excellent preparation Agotan. I have had marked success with it too in that very troublesome condition Gouty Urticaria both as a curative agent and I think also as a preventive."

Capt. (R.A.M.C.):

"In our wet and cold camp of 1926 men were continually reporting sick with sciatica or lumbago. Conditions rendered most of the accessory means of treatment most difficult but Agotan—10 grs. thrice daily—cleared the trouble up in 3 or 4 days' time despite the adverse conditions. In several cases taken at their very inception, so to speak, three doses proved sufficient."

M.B., Ch.B.:

"The gouty subject has a notoriously sensitive stomach and an impatient disposition. Many remedies for his condition which we know to be good have to be abandoned for one or other of these two reasons. Agotan, which is a recognised eliminant of uric acid, can be used in such cases in the form of an Ointment either alone or assisted by radiant heat. This ointment should be rubbed in not merely over the area actually affected in cases of 'rheumatism' or 'gout,' but for several inches all round so as to ensure absorption of a sufficiency of the drug. Both acute and chronic conditions of this kind are markedly benefited by it, and in Neuritis it is a veritable boon to all concerned."

M.D., C.M., D.P.H., etc.:

"I have run through the whole gamut of B.P. remedies, and I have tried, I think, all the proprietary uric acid solvents of the present day, but after many years of experience I have come to rely on AGOTAN as the most trustworthy preparation at present available. The conditions in which it may be prescribed with confidence embrace all forms of subacute rheumatism, muscular rheumatism or myalgia, including sciatica, brachial neuritis and gout whether acute or chronic, and most of the gouty skin diseases. The last group often yields remarkably well to AGOTAN."

N.B.—Agotan is not a patent medicine. It is official in the B.P.C. 1923

AGOTAN (Howards) is packed in bottles of 25 and 50 Tablets of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains each and in 1oz. bottles of Powder.

AGOTAN OINTMENT (Howards) is in collapsible tubes retailing at 1/6 and 2/9 each. In each case a very good margin of profit is allowed for the retailer.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD. (Est. 1797), ILFORD.

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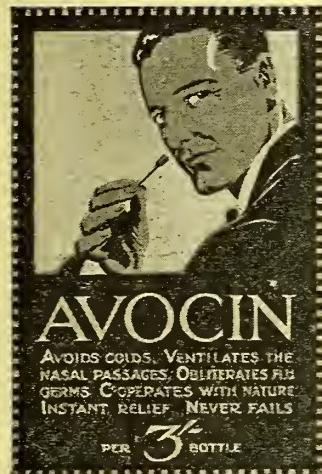
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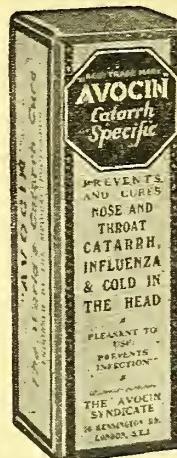
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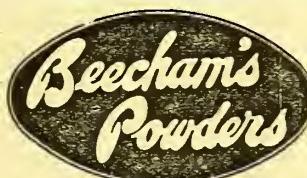
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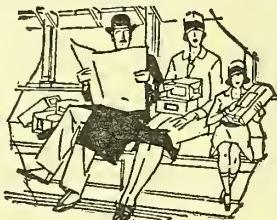
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LONDON, E.1.

Smart parcels



Parcels which can do you credit are the outcome of up-to-date packing methods—not by reason of paste and brush time wasting.

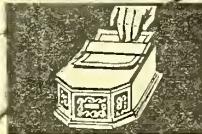
Well printed Gummed Labels save you time and trouble, and if your packages are sealed with Printed Gummed Tape they will be safe in transit.

Ask your Printer to-day for our Free Booklet on the art of attractive packing. It shows you how to make—

Use Every Parcel a Travelling Salesman

Gummed labels

& moisten them this easy way



AUTOMATIC
LABELOR

Advt. of
**SAMUEL JONES &
CO. LTD.**

quicker,
cheaper,
cleaner

Snowfire's BIG SEASON IS COMING!

GET
READY
FOR
IT
!

The colder weather will soon be here, and with it will come the usual big demand for the famous Snowfire Tablet. Extensive press advertising in a long list of national newspapers, periodicals and magazines will again keep the merits of Snowfire constantly before the public. Prepare NOW for this big demand by ordering your winter supplies at once.

Snowfire TABLET

Cartons and Nickel-plated cases.

Here are some Snowfire lines which have proved their value as good profitable all-the-year-round sellers:

Snowfire Cream
Snowfire Jelly
Snowfire Shampoo

Snowfire Toilet Soap
Snowfire Shaving Sticks
Snowfire Face Powder

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co., Ltd., Riverside Works, Derby

FOR CHAPPED HANDS A VERY PROFITABLE SELLING LINE.

Chemists' net prices carriage paid.
2d. tablets - 1/3 dozen, 14/- gross.
3d. tablets 2/- dozen, 6d. tablets 4/- dozen.

From your Wholesaler or
ROBERTS & SHEPPY
2 Skipton Street, - LONDON, S.E.1.

MELROSE TABLETS

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

CACHETS "FINOT"
(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired tint, also Plain or Embossed.
"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.
"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

PATENTEX

The well-known Continental
ANTISEPTIC
in Ointment form.

Absolutely reliable. Thoroughly hygienic.
Positively non-injurious.

Packed in collapsible tubes with nozzle.

FULL PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES FROM SOLE AGENTS
FOR HOME AND EXPORT:

W. L. PENFOLD & Co.
120/124 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

AN IDEAL
PRESENTATION
of
MAGNESIA
and
MINERAL OIL

Musterole Brand Magnesia Oil

IN the association of these two valuable internal cleansing agents, the Musterole Fine Products Co., Ltd., provide the medical profession with a remedy that overcomes all the drawbacks of mineral oil alone, and at the same time possesses certain additional advantages of its own.

Emulsified with magnesia, the oil becomes certain in action, and the risk of leakage from the bowel is avoided. The aperient action of the oil is rendered more beneficial by the antacid,

absorbent and bactericidal action of magnesia. Further, Magnesia Oil may be safely prescribed at all ages. It is pleasant to take and bland in action. It does not gripe and is entirely without unpleasant reactions. It is non-habit forming.

Like all the Musterole Brand products, Magnesia Oil is a non-secret preparation.

Sole distributors :

Thos. Christy & Company
4-12 Old Swan Lane,
London, E.C.4.

MUSTEROLE FINE PRODUCT

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS REPRODUCED FROM THE "LANCET"

Physicians are now prescribing Musterole Brand Magnesia Oil. You can obtain your supplies of this oil, for their prescriptions, from your usual wholesaler, or from Thos. Christy & Co.

MUSTEROLE FINE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.

Wine Essences

GINGER

Black Currant, Lemon
Orange & Raspberry

In 2-oz. and 4-oz. White Glass flats.
ALSO IN BULK. LABELS SUPPLIED
TO PHARMACISTS.

Samples and Prices on application.

J. M. BANNERMAN & CO.

PARTNERS : D. W. INCHES } FORMERLY WITH JOHN MACKAY & CO., LTD.
J. D. HAMILTON } CANNING ST., EDINBURGH

Manufacturing Chemists

7a Grange Road, EDINBURGH



Saint-Raphael

Tonic, Restorative,
Digestive Wine,

Known throughout the World,
and prescribed in all cases of
ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and
CONVALESCENCE, to Young
Women, Children and the Aged.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the
two principal meals.

Recommended by—
PROF. BOUCHARDAT, Professor of
Hygiene, Paris Faculty of Medicine.
DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES, London,
England.

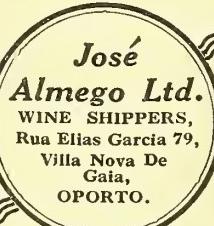
"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been
exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals
as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie
Ros on Chomel, Velpau, Requin, Monneret, Trouseau,
Grisolle, Laënnec, &c."—Union Médicale, May 8 and
June 12, 1873.

"The 'Vin de St. Raphaël' is often used for ladies
nursing their own children; it is preferable to stout, which
creates an unhealthy fat."—The Lancet, London, England.

"St. Raphaël Wine is most precious in all cases where
it is necessary to give tone to the system, without effort
or shock."—DR. C. DES BARRES.

Cie du VIN SAINT RAPHAEL, Valence, Drôme,
FRANCE.

**To be obtained from all
Wholesale Druggists.**



DIRECT FROM
THE GROWERS.

JOSÉ ALMEGO, Ltd. London Office: St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511. TELEGRAMS: "ALMEGOLIMI, ESTRAND, LONDON."

To Chemists with Wine Licence only.

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for
our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

Almego's Invalid Port, Almego's Ruby Port,
Almego's White Port,
The Marquis Port, Grand Duchess Port.

For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:— GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER.

Enquiries for Agencies will receive immediate attention.

Season—1927



Agent for Scotland:
ANDREW STEVEN,
7 York Street, Glasgow.

COD LIVER OIL

GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.

Manufacturers:

BRÖDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.

SPECIALITY—Cattle and Poultry Feeding Oils.

Stocks always held in London.

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR U.K.:

Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF." 21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: ROYAL 6600.

Codes used: A B C, 4th and 5th Edit., Bentley's, and Private.

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.

Important announcement

VITMAR, LTD., beg to notify the Trade that they have appointed

THE VENO DRUG CO. (1925) LTD.
Veno Buildings, Manchester,

as their sole distributing agents for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This arrangement will operate from 1st December, 1927, after which date all orders for VITMAR and VITMAR CHOCOLATE should be sent direct to the Veno Drug Co. (1925) Ltd.

To synchronize with this arrangement there will be a **substantial reduction in prices**, as follows :—

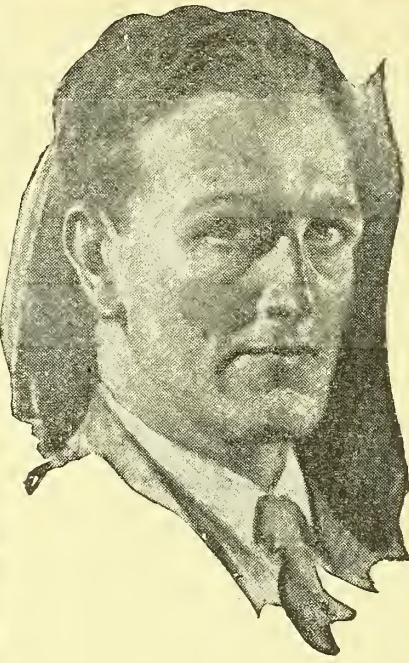
	Old Retail Price	New Retail Price.	New Trade Price.
VITMAR ...	.... 1/3 size	1/3 (^{no} change)	12/- doz. (^{no} change)
	2/3 „ reduced to	2/-	19/3 „
	4/3 „ „	3/6	33/6 „
	8/- „ „	7/-	67/3 „
VITMAR CHOCOLATE	1/3 „ „	1/-	9/6 „

The Trade are requested to notify VITMAR, LTD., on the 1st December of stocks of various sizes held on that date, when the differences between the old and new prices will be adjusted by credit.

This arrangement will not apply to CIBRONS, MELOVOL or MELOVOL JELLY, which products will, as formerly, be distributed direct by VITMAR, LTD.

VITMAR will be actively supported by advertising in the National and Provincial Press, and by intensive Medical propaganda.

VITMAR, LTD. SOUTHFIELDS,
(Callard's Vitamin Foods) LONDON, S.W.18



"Your Customers for Horlick's"

The Business Man.

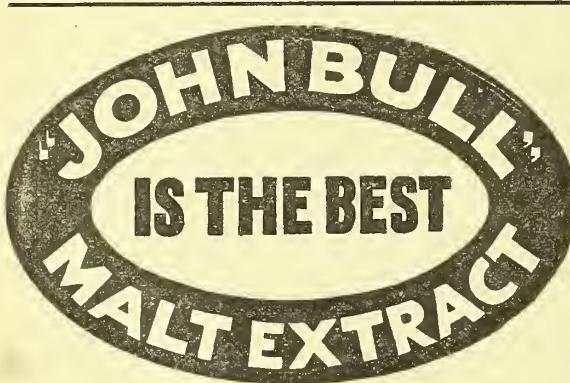
Keen on making a name for himself, both in business and sport, but in doing it he expends a vast amount of energy. Suggest that he keeps a bottle of Horlick's by him ready to convert its ample, easily-digested nourishment into new energy as he needs it.

Price-protected,
and sales directed through Chemists.



Made in England by

Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.



It is made by a special process which entirely
ELIMINATES CRYSTALLIZATION
and ensures the highest standard of quality with an attractive natural flavour.

Wholesale and Export Enquiries Invited.

PAINÉ & CO. LTD. St. Neots, Hunts

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16

A Bright Christmas Window

will just give that finishing touch to convince the potential buyer that yours are the goods for Christmas presents. Illustrated Lists in colours, No. C.D. 1035, showing tickets, posters, window slips, artificial flowers, vine leaves, and all decorations applicable to the festive season, free on mention of this journal.

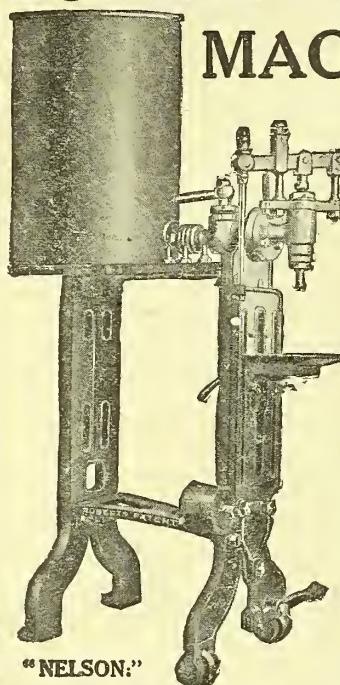
DUDLEY & CO. Limited
558/576 Holloway Road, London, N.7
City Showrooms - - - 65 FORE STREET, E.C.

OVER 5,000
DOCTORS HAVE
ALREADY TRIED
AND APPROVED
OF
BEMAX*

★BEMAX, the new B Vitamin food, may now be obtained from your usual wholesaler or direct from Vitamins Ltd., 12, Pont Street, S.W.1.

Full information also from the above address.

ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINES



Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

**CLEANLINESS
SIMPLICITY**
and Rapidity in
Bottle Filling.

Write for new
Price Lists.

NOTE the Address :
**ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.
33 ROUND CROFT ST.
BOLTON.**

Our latest patent
"Alpha," price £12,
will fill 10 gross bottles
per hour.

Write for Particulars.
All Rights Reserved.

WRIGHT'S

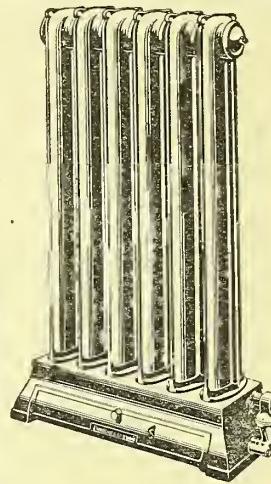
'REGULO'-CONTROLLED

S:t David

GAS RADIATOR

The most efficient and economical method of heating Shops and Warehouses is by installing Wright's 'Regulo'-controlled 'St. David' GAS HEATED RADIATORS.

The 'Regulo' automatically controls the gas consumption and maintains an even temperature. Each Radiator works independently, making it easy to heat only that part of the building which is in use. No expensive fitting is necessary; the Radiator is connected to the gas-supply and, beyond lighting and turning off, requires no further attention. Heat is available at a moment's notice.



Illustrated Booklet, "Loops of Heat," with specification and quotation, on application.

John Wright & Co.

**Essex Works, ASTON,
BIRMINGHAM.**

Showrooms :

LONDON : 19 & 21 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4

BRISTOL : 2 St. Augustine's Parade

LIVERPOOL : 3 Bold Street

The excellence of



any article lies in the efficiency with which it performs its functions, and articles manufactured specially for one purpose are more efficient than those "Jack-of-all-trades" for which exaggerated claims are made.

THAT IS WHY THE

TOWN TALK

LIQUID SILVER POLISH & SILVER PLATE CLOTH

have, for over 20 years, earned tribute from craftsmen in silverware, and to-day for cleaning and polishing silver and E.P. Ware, are most in demand by discriminating housewives.

"Town Talk" is prepared specially for cleaning and polishing Silver and E.P. Ware. It does not contain acids, grit or ammonia. It is harmless to the finest surface and indescribably easy and clean to use.

Silversmiths and Housewives say "Town Talk" is unrivalled.

Do you sell "Town Talk"?

It yields a generous profit.

ORDER FROM

J. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd., MANCHESTER.
AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd., LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd., LIVERPOOL.
MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

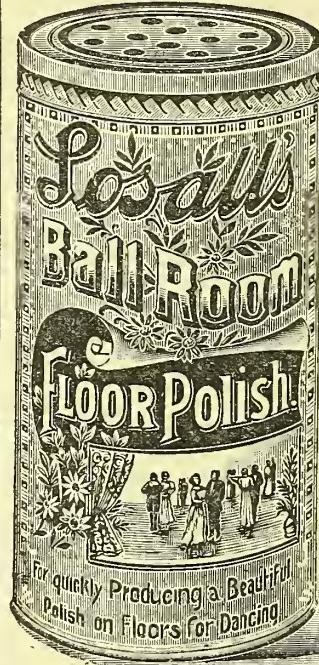
Samples for free distribution, and full propaganda matter
from the sole makers:

Town Talk Polish Co.
(SERVICE DEPARTMENT).

Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester.



*First
Favourite
with
Dancers.*



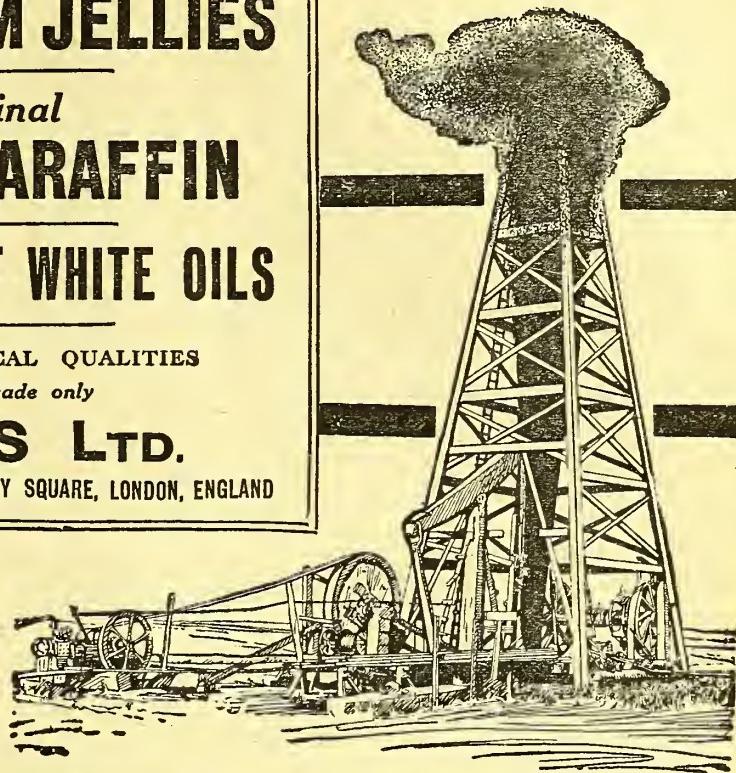
HANDSOME 3-COLOURED ENAMELLED TIN.
P.A.T.A.—1/6.. 12/- per doz.; 3/6.. 28/- per doz.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by
LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER Ltd., HULL.

PETROLEUM JELLIES*Medicinal***LIQUID PARAFFIN****WHITE & HALF WHITE OILS**

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

*Wholesale Trade only***STERNS LTD.**

80 ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND



FRANCIS F. FOX & CO. LTD.
BRISTOL

LINSEED OIL
TURPENTINE
FINE OLIVE OILS
COPPER SULPHATE
CRUSHED LINSEED

&c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams: "Fox, Bristol."

Telephone: Bristol 19

PETROLEUM JELLY("SALVO PETROLIA")
BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE DEE OIL CO. LTD.D 23 & 24 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOLTELEPHONE:—
CENTRAL 3859TELEGRAMS:
CESTRIANLONDON OFFICE
11 POULTRY, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2. PHONE: CITY 8455PACKED IN BARRELS, KEGS OR
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.OTHER GRADES OF
PETROLEUM JELLIES, WHITE BASES ETC.
WHITE OILS, B.P. & Technical Qualities
SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION**Oleum Deelinæ (DEE OIL)**
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Telephone—SLOANE 3461 (7 lines).

Telegrams—"Dicotto, Sowest, London."

W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.
26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
 Works: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.

ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS SHOULD SELL THAT BEST SELLER
SECCOTINE THE WORLD'S ADHESIVE

Registered Trade Mark

- 1 It is good clean reliable stock—sure to sell.
- 2 It is largely advertised and known all the world over—Finland to Patagonia—China to Peru.
- 3 It is sent out in convenient sizes, attractively packed—4½d., in rounded tin box, for vest pocket; 6d. and 9d. sizes in cartons.

- 4 It is a necessity in every house— bachelor diggings or family home. Show it constantly and it is constantly bought.
- 5 It needs no heating or other preparation. Sticks things small or great—a hair-brush or the mast of a ship. It mends torn clothes—stiffens linens, silks and embroideries, without gloss—THE PROFIT IS SURE.

*Apply to wholesale houses, or direct to the Works—***McCAW, STEVENSON & ORR LTD., Linenhall Works, BELFAST****PETROLEUM JELLY**

Best qualities Yellow and White B.P., Red Veterinary and Green.

GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO.

43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3

Tel. No.: Royal 2666 & 2667.
Tel. Add.: Kidstonism.Also GUM ARABIC and TRAGACANTH
BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX.Works: Bermondsey.
Tel. No.: Hop. 2029.

Petroleum Jelly

**White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes**

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.

22 Water Street
LIVERPOOL.

523 Salisbury Hse
Finsbury Circus
LONDON.

Deansgate Arcade
MANCHESTER.

Martineau Street
BIRMINGHAM.

Wellington
Chambers
LEEDS.



REGISTERED FOR OUR
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
OF CERESINE WAXES.

CERESINE WAX

WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
AND RESIDUE
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING
OZOKERITE WAX ALL POINTS
GRADES

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,
6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. Works at
Stratford, E.

ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED
IS MANUFACTURED BY

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.
Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6**

Telephone: Putney 1153 and 1154.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."

We are pleased to announce that

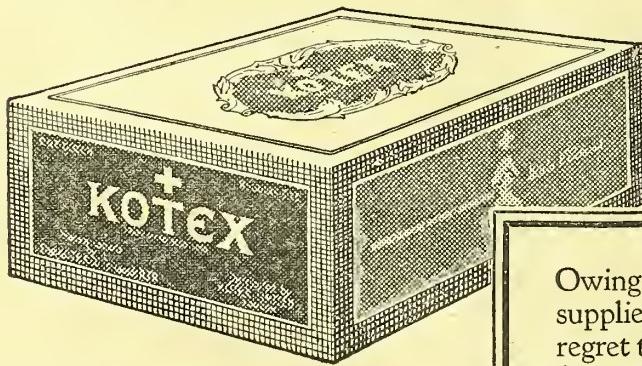
**Supplies of KOTEX
are now on hand sufficient
to fill all orders immediately**

**FROM now on, ample stocks will be con-
tinuously available.**

Kotex advertising is running again now at full steam—full pages in leading papers and large spaces in many others.

The reason why we held up this advertising for a few days was because the huge initial demand exhausted in four weeks supplies that we considered sufficient for three months. We had, therefore, to slacken publicity effort in order to avoid embarrassing dealers by increasing a demand which could not be met.

*The situation is now back to normal.
From now on, all orders will be executed
immediately.*



*Made in
Canada*

Owing to the temporary run on supplies referred to above, we regret that many senders of coupons for sample packages of 1 doz. Kotex have been unavoidably kept waiting. All such coupons are now being dealt with in rotation, and will be cleared off within the next few days.



These Advertisements form part of the nation-wide campaign addressed to millions of women all over the country

The advertisements reproduced above form part of the Kotex campaign scheduled to appear in the following newspapers and magazines on the dates indicated.

Whole Page.

Dy. Chronicle Dec. 3
Dy. News ... Nov. 18
Dy. Mirror ... Nov. 17
Dy. Sketch

Nov. 25, Dec. 8
Star ... Nov. 30
L'pl. Courier... Nov. 23
G'gow Bulletin Dec. 9

2/3rds Page.

D. Mirror ... Nov. 10
G'gow Bulletin Nov. 9

Half Page.

D. Mirror
Nov. 24, Dec. 2-15
D. Sketch Nov. 11-18
Sun. Graphic Dec. 11
Sunday Pic. ... Nov. 13

Half Page.

L'pl. Courier... Nov. 11, Dec. 14

11in. x 3 cols.

D. News ... Nov. 11, Dec. 15
D. Chronicle... Nov. 4-23

W'minster Gaz. Nov. 3, Dec. 2

Man. Dis. ... Nov. 9, Dec. 7

York. E. Post Nov. 10, Dec. 2

L'pl. Echo ... Nov. 9, Dec. 9

Man. E. Chron-
icle ... Nov. 24, Dec. 16

Newcastle E. Chronicle ... Nov. 10, Dec. 1

Yorkshire Tele-
graph & Star Nov. 18, Dec. 8

North. Echo ... Nov. 16, Dec. 15

S. W. Echo ... Nov. 3, Dec. 7

11in. x 3 cols.

Edin. E. News Nov. 9, Dec. 14

Glas. E. Times Nov. 17, Dec. 6

Bir'ham Dis.... Nov. 10, Dec. 13

Belfast N'letter Nov. 30, Dec. 20

Magazines—Full Pages.

Eve Nov. 9

Sketch ... Nov. 16

Tatler ... Nov. 23, Dec. 14

Bystander ... Nov. 16

Lady ... Nov. 16

Vogue ... Nov. 16, Dec. 14

Woman's Journal Nov., Dec.

Good House-
keeping ... Nov., Dec.

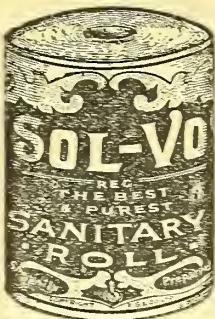
Woman ... Nov., Dec.

Woman and Home Dec.

=K O T E X=

KOTEX, LIMITED, 23, EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

SOL-VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKETS.

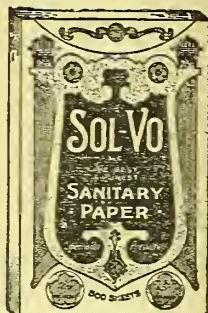


SOL-VO

REGD

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER



	per doz.
Three dozen Rolls	... 7/- net.
Half gross ,,"	... 6/6 "
One gross ,,"	... 6- "
Five gross ,,"	... 5/3 "

CARRIAGE PAID.

	per doz.
Three dozen Packets	... 10/- net.
Half gross ,,"	... 9/6 "
One gross ,,"	... 9- "
Five gross ,,"	... 8/3 "

CASES FREE.

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. Ltd.

LABELS & SHOWCARDS — PRINTERS — CARTONS & ENVELOPES,
GT. TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: FORSHAPCO, HOLB. LONDON.

TELEPHONES: HOLBORN 4695/7.

MOSANS
The Original, Non-Greasy
Odourless
QUININE
PESSARIES
A preparation of reliability
and repute.

15/- per dozen boxes.

OBtainable from—

LONDON—MAY, ROBERTS & Co., LTD.
SANGERS, BUTLER & CRISPE
BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.
W. EDWARDS & SONS.

LIVERPOOL—JOHN THOMPSON, LTD.,
and most Wholesalers.

Avoid Imitations and see the No. 332117
on each box.

"Surco"
RELIABLE
ELASTIC HOSIERY
BODY BELTS
TRUSSES
SUNDRIES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
RUSSELL STREET
NOTTINGHAM

RUBBER GOODS

of first-class quality
at competitive prices

"EMPIRE" *Hot Water Bottles. Air Cushions*

"B.E.M." *Enema Syringes*

CONTRACEPTIVES
IN PROVED QUALITIES.
Aluminium Ointment Boxes
A SPECIALITY.

ENQUIRIES INVITED. LISTS ON REQUEST.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.
91 and 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1



Women are
asking for
these daily

"Flesh Colour" practically
invisible under silk stockings,
appeal to all those who suffer
from or fear varicose veins. Dainty,
soft, washable and hygienic.

NORVIC
REGD.

CRÈPE BANDAGES.

In 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in.
widths, made up in neat
packages for the counter.

Ask your wholesaler for
the "Norvic" showcard
with your supplies.

Grout & Co., Ltd.
35, Wood Street,
London, E.C.2.

(Stocked
by all
wholesalers).



Best sellers
The
public is asking
for **ZEAL**

**CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS**
because they are:-

**GUARANTEED TO
STAY ACCURATE
CONSISTENTLY
ADVERTISED**

Made by

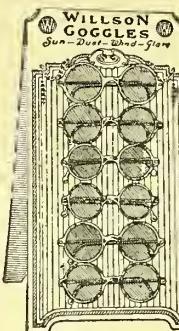
ZEAL

-the name the
public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



For SUN, DUST, WIND & GLARE



Assortment Y246. A "Two-way" Display Card showing Six Goggles on each side. Stock is assorted crystal and mottled shell colour with the popular "COMFORT" ear bows.

Each Goggle in a Vest Pocket Leather Case.



STYLE K.7.

Coloured Goggles, Mottled, Shell Colour and Crystal frames, without side shields.



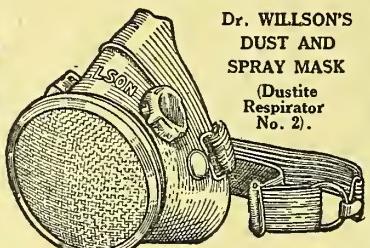
CATALOGUES

sent on request.

Also any information gladly given.

Look for
the WILLSON name
on the frame

FOR DUSTY WORK AND SPRAYING.



Dr. WILLSON'S
DUST AND SPRAY MASK
(Dustite Respirator No. 2).

Dry Filter Model with 2 relief valves.

WILLSON DUSTITE
RESPIRATOR No. 3.

Wet sponge Filter Model with 2 relief valves.

Protection with comfortable breathing.

Distributors to the Wholesale Trade:

S. PULZER & SON, Ltd.
45 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

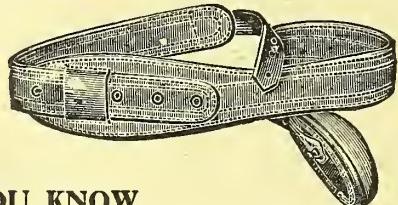
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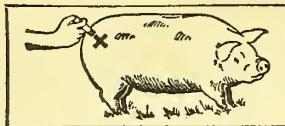
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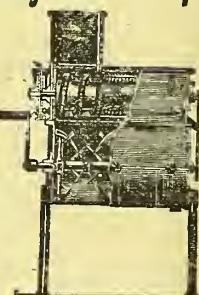
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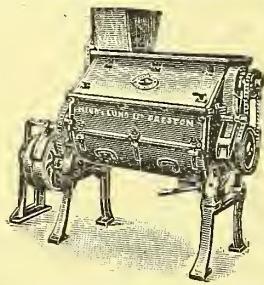
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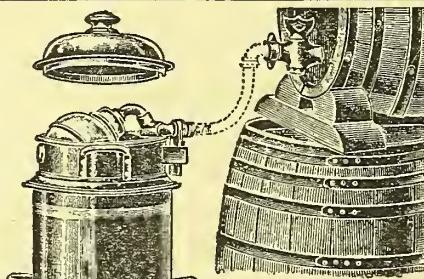
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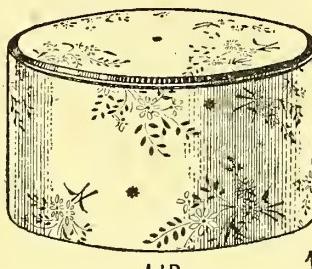
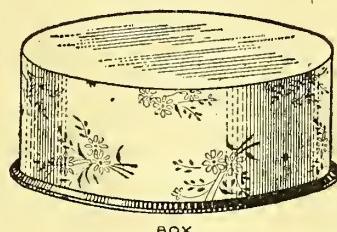
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